

The Literary Digest

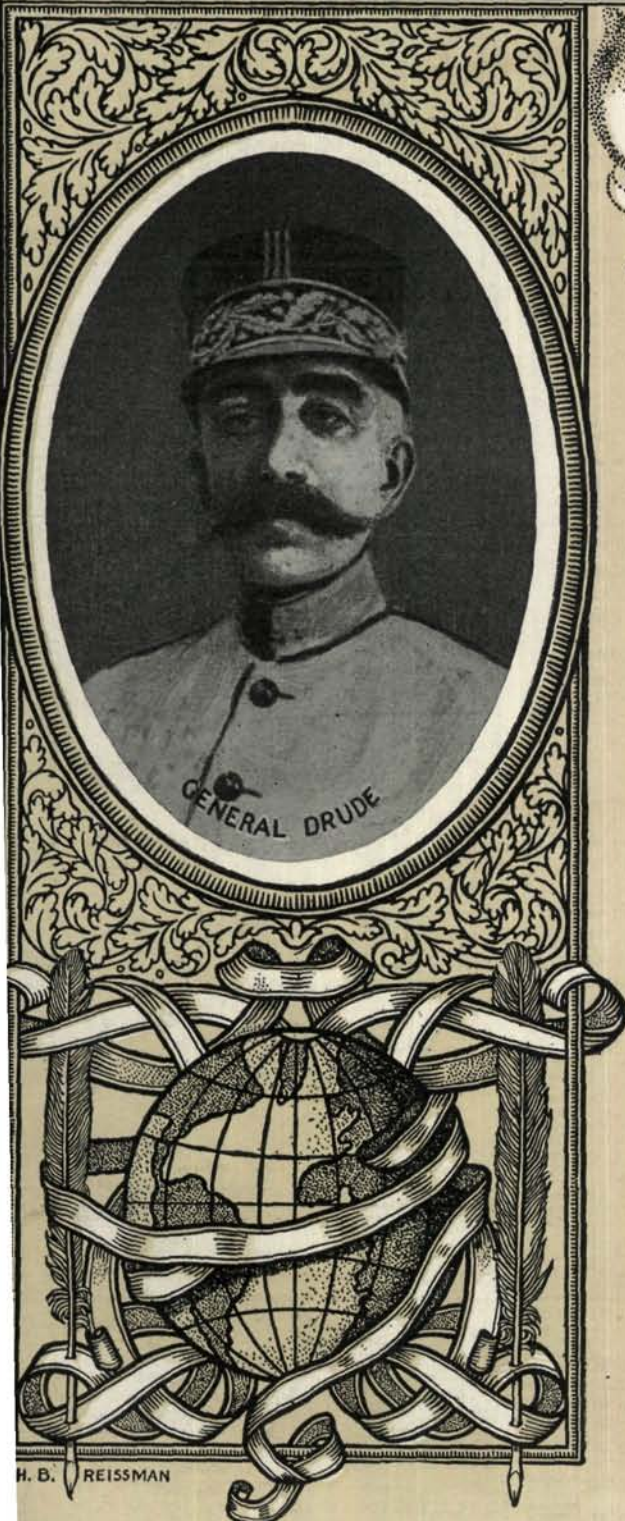
PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

(Title Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)

Vol. XXXV., No. 12. Whole No. 909.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 21, 1907.

Price Per Copy, 10c



H. B. REISSMAN

CONTENTS

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

PAGE

The Race-riots in Vancouver	393
The "Lusitania"	395
The Third-term Movement	396
Mr. Hearst on His Own Views	398
Handicapped School-children	398
Woman Suffrage as a World Movement	399
The Canteen Controversy Again	400

FOREIGN COMMENT:

The Anglo-Russian Treaty	401
French Military Decadence	402
British and German Morale	402
The Moroccan Army	403
India Its Own Worst Enemy	404

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

Have the Japanese Been Overrated?	405
A Humiliating Comparison	405
Identifying Criminals by Photographic Measurement	406
Artificial Honey	406
Amphibious Vehicles	406
A New Type of Motor-boat	407
Secret of Making Joss-sticks Discovered	407
To Foil Lamp-thieves	408
Calomel and Salt	408
An Automobile Search-light	408
Sanitary Dishwashing	409
Disadvantages of Steel Cars	409

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

How the Ousted Priests of France Live	410
Mrs. Besant on Preincarnation	410
"Collier's" Indictment of the Religious Press	411
Moral Aspects of Automobilmism	412
Italian Monopoly of Catholic Honors	412

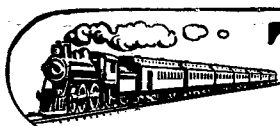
LETTERS AND ART:

Cooper's Fame No Longer Questioned	413
Literary Pocket-picking	413
"Limerick" Gambling	414
The Oldest Literary Society in the World	414
To Send Writers to School	415
Newspapers of Japan	415

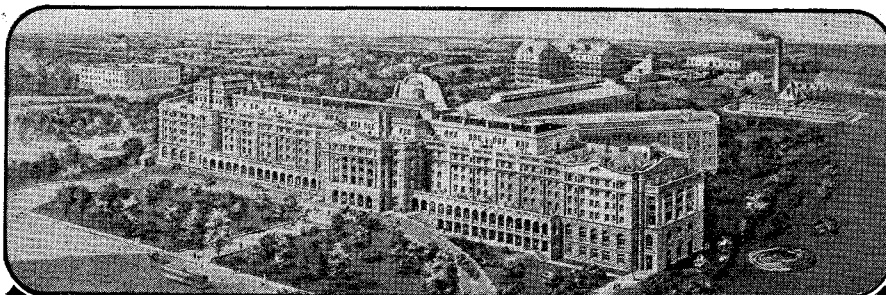
GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS 417-418

MISCELLANEOUS 419-426

INK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK and LONDON



Travel and Resort Directory



The Prevalent American Habit of SELF-POISONING

A large majority of the men and women of America are slowly poisoning themselves—by wrong eating. Most of them do not know it. Many will not believe it—not yet. The poisons will have to hurt them more before they will be ready to admit it. But facts are stubborn things. The number who do believe is rapidly increasing. Physical and mental depreciation and general breakdown of health are the results—the absolutely proven results in most cases of this slow self-poisoning. These poisons are introduced into the body daily through germs that propagate with incalculable rapidity in all kinds of meats, especially half-cooked meats, raw oysters, lobsters, certain varieties of cheese and other deleterious foods.

The Methods Employed at The Battle Creek Sanitarium

are threefold. First, a thorough laboratory examination of blood, saliva, gastric juices, urine and feces to determine the exact nature of the poisons; second to prescribe and carry through a course of special feeding adapted to the individual requirements of each case for the purpose of stopping the production of further poisons and to build up health through proper nourishment; third, to make use of all of the helps of health training as embodied in the Battle Creek Sanitarium system, thereby not only aiding in the elimination of the poisons, but also building up the physical and mental systems by means of the various baths (46 different kinds), mechanical vibration, massage, phototherapy, thermo-therapy, electricity, manual Swedish movement, gymnasium training, outdoor life, walking, driving, wheeling in comfort chairs, etc., etc.

The success of the Battle Creek Sanitarium in world-wide. This is the month to lay in store all of the health and strength possible to carry you through the winter. Write at once for the Picturesque Portfolio which gives a most interesting description of the results accomplished at the Sanitarium, with elaborate illustrations of buildings, etc. Address

THE SANITARIUM, Box 45, Battle Creek, Mich.

CUT OFF AND MAIL—
The Sanitarium, Box 45, Battle Creek, Mich.
Enclosed 10c. for "Good Health" containing article on Self-poisoning.
NAME.....
No.....ST.....
CITY.....STATE.....

The subject of self-poisoning through improper eating is covered at considerable length and in a very interesting manner in the Battle Creek Magazine, "Good Health," a copy of which will be mailed for 10 cents to any invalid, or convalescent, or person whose health is impaired or broken down, or anyone seeking better health.

ORIENT CLARK'S TENTH ANNUAL CRUISE
February 6th, 1908, 70 days, by specially chartered S. S. "Arabia," 16,000 tons. \$
TOURS ROUND THE WORLD.
FRANK C. CLARK Times Building, New York
TOLSTOY AND HIS PROBLEMS. A scholarly essay on Tolstoy and his beliefs, by AYLMER MAUDE, 12mo, cloth, 226 pages. \$1.00. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.



The Pearl of The Antilles

For handsome illustrated booklet, about La Gloria, the first and most successful American Colony on the Island, address

CUBAN LAND & STEAMSHIP CO.
32 C Broadway, New York

Convenience, Comfort, and Luxury at the
Hotel Woodward
Broadway and Fifty-Fifth Street, New York City
Convenience Within easy reach of shopping, social and dramatic centers and Central Park.
Luxury Dainty furnishings, unexcelled cuisine, excellent orchestra, every care for our guests' pleasure.
Comfort Suites or single rooms, modern, fireproof construction, home-like atmosphere, quiet surroundings.
Write for Delightfully Illustrated Booklet
T. D. GREEN - - - Manager

TO TRANSATLANTIC TOURISTS
"The Traveler's Handbook" is just what you will need. Full of hints. \$1.00 net; by mail \$1.10. Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East 23d Street, New York.

PERSONALLY ESCORTED CALIFORNIA TOURS

Write for itineraries of the private party, mid-winter tours to California, under the auspices of the tourist department. **Chicago, Union Pacific & North Western Line** Three all-expense tours in special trains on special schedules leave Chicago in December, January and February for 30, 60 and 90 day variable route trips to the Coast. Itineraries and full information on request.
S. A. Hutchison, Manager, 212 Clark St., Chicago

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT

The most charming inland water trip on the American Continent.

Steamers

"Hendrick Hudson"
"New York" and "Albany"

General Office, Desbrosses St. Pier, N. Y. Leave New York 8:40 A. M., Albany 8:30 A. M., Sundays excepted.

Afternoon Steamer "Mary Powell"
Boat
1:45 P.M. from Desbrosses St.

THE COLLYER TOURS (AWAY-FROM-THE-USUAL)

For JAPAN, SOUTH AMERICA, and ROUND THE WORLD
372 Boylston Street BOSTON

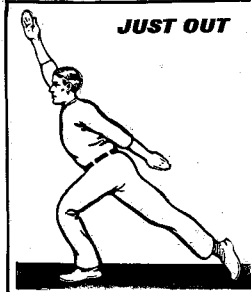
COOK'S ROUND THE WORLD TOURS ORIENT, EGYPT and NILE, RIVIERA, SOUTHERN EUROPE, etc. Frequent departures. Inclusive Fares. THOS. COOK & SON, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD TOUR SPECIAL SELECT PARTY LEAVING In November. 26th Season. Strictly first-class in all details. For Illustrated Itineraries, address MRS. M. A. CROSBY, 22 E. 45th St., New York City, or 308 E. 15th St., Indianapolis, Ind.

SPAIN, ITALY and SICILY Small parties with very leisurely itineraries.

H. W. DUNNING & CO.
102 Congressional House Boston, Mass

HOME GYMNASTICS



ON LING'S SYSTEM

By Anders Wide M.D., Stockholm

A Series of Daily Exercises Mostly Without Apparatus

SEDENTARY PEOPLE can derive great profit from this simple, plain, direct exercise at home. Based on the celebrated Swedish system.

All publisher's profits go toward erecting a LING monument at Stockholm.

"A marvelous amount of information of a most practical character."—*New York Sun*.

PRICE, 50 CENTS, NET

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
44-60 East 23d St., New York City

The University Prints

Art of The Netherlands and Germany A new series of 500 just completed. 1500 subjects on Greek and Italian Art previously published. Size 5 1/2 x 8 inches. **One Cent Each.** Send a two-cent stamp for catalogue.
BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL
19 Trinity Place Boston, Mass.

Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.

HIGHLY PRIZED MANUSCRIPT FREE

FROM THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S ADDRESS To the Hebrews at Newport

100 fac-simile copies printed on Parchment Vellum—We will send you one copy FREE—Sign, cut out and mail to us the coupon below. The distribution is especially for those interested in the history and customs of the Jews.

The Jewish Encyclopedia is a monument to the heroic struggles, political, economical and spiritual, of 60 generations of the Jews.

The impression that the Jews are a mysterious sect and that their conduct is inspired by unsocial motives must disappear before the evidence presented in the Jewish Encyclopedia. Sign and mail the coupon and we will send you Washington's letter and full information concerning the Jewish Encyclopedia. Address

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
44-60 East 23d St. New York City

Cut Out, Sign and Mail or Send a Copy of It

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York City
Please send me free of cost a Vellum Copy of Washington's Address to the Hebrews at Newport. Also sample pages of the Jewish Encyclopedia, together with prices and easy-payment plan for the work. This does not obligate me to buy. I am over 21 years of age.

Signed.....
D-9-21-7. Address.....

The Springfield Republican: It is a clear and well-ordered compendium of what has been heretofore scattered and voluminous literature on the subject of communistic experiments in America. . . . It is a serious and important work.

History of Socialism in the United States

A complete account of the origin, development, and present status of socialistic movements throughout the United States, indispensable to an intelligent appreciation of socialism as it exists in this country. By MORRIS HILLQUIT.

Cincinnati Commercial Tribune: Every position taken has behind it the authority of facts and figures.

The Philadelphia Item: It is a work of extensive scope and sociological as well as historical value.

The Watchman, Boston: It is exceedingly timely and valuable.

The Washington Evening Star: An intelligent and well-written record of a popular movement.

12mo, Cloth, 371 Pages. \$1.50 Net; by Mail, \$1.67

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., New York

Two Valuable Helps to the Writing of Good English

The Preparation of Manuscripts for the Printer

Contains directions to authors on the manner of preparing copy, correcting proofs, and notes on submitting manuscripts for publication.

The New York Evening Mail: "Is at once the most exhaustive and the most succinct of the many books at the service of the young author."

12mo., cloth, 148 pp.
Price, 75 cents, net.
By Mail, 83 cents.



A DESK-BOOK OF ERRORS IN ENGLISH

It treats the hundred and one questions that arise in daily speech and correspondence which are not touched on by the dictionary.

The New York Times: "The scope and plan of the volume, which is of handy size and alphabetical arrangement, strike one as pleasantly sane and sound."

12mo., cloth, 240 pp.
Price, 75 cents, net.
By Mail, 83 cents.

copyright, 1906, Pirie MacDonald.
By Frank H. Vizetelly, F. S. A., Associate Editor of the Standard Dictionary.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, NEW YORK.

What Do You Mean?

Is that question ever asked you when you speak or when you write? Here are two right-hand helps to the mastery of words.

English Synonyms By James C. Fernald, L.H.D.
Over 7,500 classified synonyms with shades of meaning carefully discriminated. Nearly 4,500 classified antonyms. Correct use of prepositions, hints and helps on the accurate use of words. "First satisfactory attempt in its field."—*Citizen*, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Connectives of English Speech By James C. Fernald, L.H.D. Just what you want to know about the correct use of prepositions, conjunctions, relative pronouns and adverbs. "Most valuable treatise of its kind in existence."—*Commercial*, New York. Two books, 12mo, cloth. \$1.50 net, each.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York and London.

ATONIA... GASTRICA

By Achilles Rose, M.D., and Robert Coleman Kemp, M.D.

A VALUABLE little treatise on some of the chronic disorders and diseases of the stomach. It is a book that will be of immense value to the physician in his daily work.

D. B. St. John Roosa, M.D.: "I have no doubt of the value of this contribution to the therapeutics of the stomach."
C. I. Patterson, M.D., Manhattan State Hospital, Ward's Island, N. Y.: "I find it most instructive and interesting."

12mo, cloth, illustrated, 215 pp. \$1.00 net; by mail, \$1.09.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, NEW YORK

A Captivating Irish Story

The Red Poocher

By SEUMAS MACMANUS

Salt Lake Tribune, Salt Lake City, Utah: "The stories have all the racy flavor of the genuine Irish tale, and are told by a master of the style."

12mo, cloth, 75 cents, postpaid.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, New York.

LIFE of JAPAN

By Masuji Miyakawa, D.C.L., L.L.D.
Author of "Powers of the American People"

THIS beautiful book may be properly called the first and last work about Japan. It is written by a native of Japan, but now a citizen and a member of the American Bar. It is authoritative and important, revealing as it does the educated Japanese attitude toward the new awakening—America's influence on the Japanese national character. It gives a most interesting historical sketch of Japanese history. It tells of the present Emperor and the reform of the financial system, industrial development, army and navy, education, etc., and in a final chapter treats of the "American-Japanese War."

The illustrations are elaborate and unique. Six tints are used in printing the beautiful marginal drawings, and altogether the book is most pleasing.

Boxed, net, \$3; Postage, 25c. extra

THE BAKER AND TAYLOR CO., New York

The Favorite Story of Generations of Readers

Reprinted from the rare first American edition (1794), over 1,200 errors in later editions being corrected and the preface restored.

CHARLOTTE TEMPLE

By SUSANNA HASWELL ROWSON
With an Historical and Biographical Introduction by Francis W. Halsey

Full of intense human interest and charmingly told, this classic in fiction has from generation to generation held its supremacy as one of the world's most popular books.

Vastly Enhanced by Mr. Halsey's Introduction

The value of the story has been greatly enhanced by the historical, bibliographical, and biographical introduction by Francis W. Halsey.

"A bibliographical and biographical introduction to a new and corrected edition of the work, written by Francis W. Halsey, forms a document almost as interesting as the novel itself."—*St. Louis Republic*.

Its Marvelous Popularity

"This is the best seller, not merely one of six, but the only best and original—it has lasted for over a century, and is as popular now as it ever was, probably more so."—*New York Times Saturday Review*.

"It bids fair to flourish in immortal youth so long as the heart is capable of pity."—*The Evening Post*, New York.

"The present edition is to be desired above all others."—*Pittsburg Christian Advocate*.

"It made its way purely on its intrinsic qualities as a book that appealed powerfully to human interest. It survives to-day on the same merits."—*Times-Star*, Cincinnati, O.

"Is there a generation grown that does not know Charlotte Temple's story? Then let it buy this authentic edition."—*New York American*.

12mo, Cloth, Ornamental Covers, 16 Illustrations, 259 Pages. \$1.25, postpaid

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

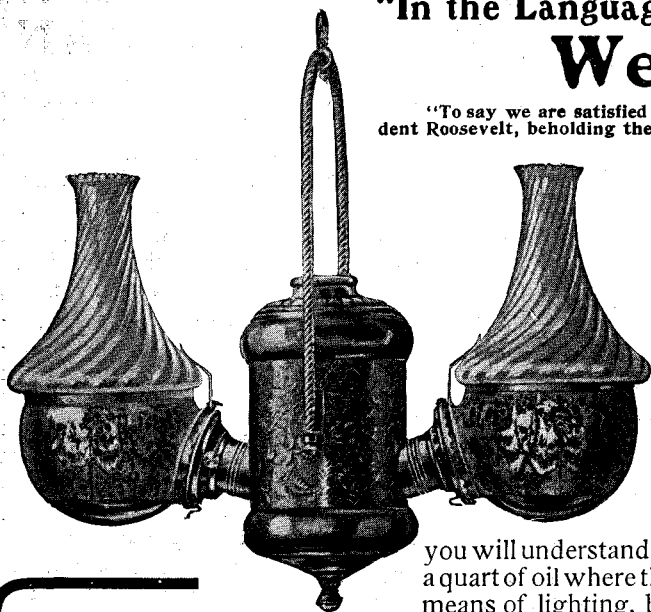
CURIOSITIES OF LAW AND LAWYERS

By CROAKE JAMES
"Innumerable good things relating to the legal profession. We know of no volume better adapted to amuse and edify both the lawyer and the layman."—*Green Bag*, Boston.

8vo, Cloth, \$3.00

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Pubs., NEW YORK

"In the Language of President Roosevelt, We Are 'Dee-lighted'"



"To say we are satisfied with our ANGLE LAMP does not half describe it. In the language of President Roosevelt, beholding the St. Louis Fair, we are 'Dee-lighted.'" writes Mr. G. S. Randle, Platt, Kan. "This is certainly the best scheme for lighting we have ever tried. In our estimation it excels either gas or electricity with any burner made. The light is more brilliant, and instead of injuring the eyes it seems actually to rest them. Talk about 30 days' trial—why, 30 minutes is enough to convince the worst old fogey that ever lived in 'Missouri'!"

Would you, Reader, speak of your lighting system as enthusiastically as does Mr. Randle of his ANGLE LAMP? Can you boast of your light that it "excels gas or electricity with any burner made"? No? Then why not change for one of which you can? You pay for artificial light of some sort, for we all do. And for $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ less than the amount *you are now paying* you could have the sort of light which would make your friends exclaim how well your home was lighted.

You are wondering how we make this broad statement without even knowing what light you are now using! But you will understand when we tell you The ANGLE LAMP burns a full 16 hours on a quart of oil where the ordinary round wick lamp, usually considered the cheapest means of lighting, burns but 5 to 7 hours on the same quantity. And since

THE ANGLE LAMP

is therefore 50 per cent. cheaper to burn than the method generally considered the cheapest light, it must be at least that much cheaper than the light you are using, no matter what that light may be?

But it isn't economy alone that makes The ANGLE LAMP so attractive a means of lighting. If this lamp cost more to burn than other lights, it still would merit your consideration. For the ingenious construction of the burner, which by giving perfect combustion makes every quart of oil do double work, also eliminates all the smoke, odor, and bother; and the arrangement of this burner, in causing the flame to burn straight out from the lamp, throws the light directly downward *where it is needed*, doubling its lighting effect.

Why White Light Causes Blindness

Here, then, you have several good reasons why you should use Angle Lamps for lighting your home, reasons that appeal to your pocket-book, to your common sense and to your love of a well-lighted, attractive home.

There is one more reason, and it is the most important of all—the health of your eyes. The light of The Angle Lamp, while more brilliant than ordinary lamps and intensified by being *all* thrown directly *downward* upon your book, table or work, is of the soft, warm, restful quality for which kerosene oil is so justly noted—the quality which causes even the people who use gas or electricity for general lighting to stick to oil lamps for reading or working.

There are, you know, really but two kinds of light for home use. One is this splendid soft kerosene light. The other, the thin penetrating colorless light, such as comes from the use of a mantle, with gas or gasoline and the acetylene light.

A few years ago this white light was quite the rage. City people had all their gas jets fitted with mantle burners, and country people tried gasoline.

But they only used them for a little while. Then they went *back* to the open tip burner and kerosene lamp. Not because the breaking of mantles caused a great deal of annoyance and expense, although that did have its influence. No, people went back to these older systems because they found that the *penetrating* mantle light was fast *ruining* their eyes.

Do you know that the most conscientious American manufacturers no longer manufacture what is known as the "pure white" mantle? Simply because they have found what all students of illumination have found—that the pure white mantle develops a light so thin and colorless and penetrating that it pierces the retina of the

eye, and, like the X-Ray, paralyzes the optic nerve, soon causing blindness.

Yet this pure white mantle, at *first* heralded as the perfect imitation of sunlight, is merely the highest development of the *kind of light* which some people use because of penetrating qualities that enable them to read a long distance from the fixture. They either forget or fail to appreciate the *destructive effect* of this very quality on the eyes.

Now that fact contains another thought for you about lighting—look out for any light that imitates the light of the sun too closely! For such lights are dangerous.

Because when you read or work by sunlight you use only the diffused, softened light, never the *direct* rays of the sun, which so quickly dazzle the eyes. But when you work under artificial light you *must always* use the direct rays of light; for you know that you can't read with some one "standing in your light."

Consequently artificial light must be of softer, warmer quality than the sun's direct rays.

And that is just why kerosene is the most perfect illuminant: the *direct rays* of the oil light contain just enough of red and yellow to give the softened, diffused, *indirect* rays of the sun.

Now, Reader, if you are interested in a satisfactory lighting method—a method which will cause your friends and neighbors to exclaim "how beautiful your home is lighted," that will save you one-third to one-half of what your present system costs you, that will give you the operating convenience of gas and a light of the soft, warm quality which fully rests and relaxes the tired nerves of the eye—then write for our catalog "47" and our proposition to prove our statements about the Angle Lamp by

30 DAYS' TRIAL

Yes, write for catalog "47" and *do it now*. For surely when such people as Ex-Pres. Cleveland, the Rockefellers, Carnegies and thousands of others find, after trying The Angle Lamp, that it is profitable to rip out gas and electricity, to throw away gasoline and acetylene outfits or ordinary lamps, it is worth your while to send a postal to find out about it.

Our catalogue "47" listing 32 varieties, from \$2.00 up, and our booklet, "Lighting and Common Sense," which gives you the benefit of our ten years' experience and experiments with all known lighting methods, are free on request.

ANGLE MFG. CO., ANGLE BLDG. 159-161 W. 24th ST., NEW YORK

THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Isaac K. Funk, Pres., Adam W. Wagnalls, Vice-Pres. and Treas., Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44-60 E. 23d St., New York

VOL. XXXV., No. 12

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 21, 1907

WHOLE NUMBER, 909

TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE RACE-RIOTS IN VANCOUVER

ALMOST at the very moment when the English papers were commenting on the violent anti-Hindu outbreak in Bellingham, Wash., where a thousand subjects of the King were beaten and driven from the town by an angry mob, the Canadian town of Vancouver was busy with events which have now crowded the Bellingham incident entirely into the background. After a Saturday-night labor meeting and parade, at which some 10,000 members and friends of various Asiatic-exclusion leagues had burned in effigy Lieutenant-Governor Dunsmuir for his veto of an exclusion measure passed by the Provincial Parliament, a small crowd, composed apparently of hoodlums and riffraff, began to break windows in the Asiatic quarter. Growing rapidly in numbers and excitement, the mob was not dispersed until it had damaged or wrecked fifty-six Oriental stores and had thrown a dozen Japanese from the wharves into the sea. Baron Ishii, director of the Commercial Bureau of Japan's Foreign Office, who is in America for the purpose of studying the racial problem on the Pacific coast, and who had arrived that very day in Vancouver, became involved for a time in the riot and was seriously menaced by the storm of missiles. On the following night similar outbreaks were attempted, but the efforts of the city authorities and the firm front presented by the Japanese prevented the mob from getting entirely out of hand. A Vancouver dispatch states that the Japanese "went into the scrap with a relish and were undismayed by the overwhelming number of the mob"; that the Chinamen "fled at the first sign of danger"; and that the Hindus "were the most craven, crying in their flight like children."

Beyond the extensive destruction of property and the shock to diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Japan, the only casualties appear to have been a few wounds on both sides. The incident, however, has served to reveal and emphasize serious conditions in British Columbia, and has created an embarrassing situation which the Dominion and Imperial governments must face. The labor-unions, the agents most in evidence in all these race-riots on the Pacific Coast, have served notice to all employers of Oriental labor in Vancouver to replace Asiatics with white labor. They allow thirty days' grace, after which strikes and boycotts are promised. This threat affects principally the salmon fisheries and canneries, but it will be felt also by the lumber, farming, and mining industries. There is apparently much bitter feeling in British Columbia against the influx of Oriental laborers, especially the Japanese. Yet the Anglo-Japanese treaty, to which the Dominion Government voluntarily became a party during the last session of Parliament, guarantees to the Japanese the right to enter Canada as freely as British subjects have the right to enter

Japan, to reside or carry on business there, and to enjoy "full and perfect protection for their persons and property." Earl Grey, the Governor-General of Canada, in a telegram to Mayor Bethune of Vancouver, referred "with deepest regret" to "the indignities and cruelties of which the subjects of the Emperor of Japan, the friend and ally of his Majesty the King, have been the victims," and expressed hope that all the offenders would be punished. Tokyo dispatches state that the Japanese Government takes the situation calmly; and an official of the Japanese Foreign Office is quoted as saying: "We have the utmost confidence in the Canadian Government as we have also in that of America." An equally optimistic dispatch from London to the Boston *Transcript* asserts that "the imperial authorities are sure the matter can be amicably settled between the Japanese officials and the Canadian Government." But the real gravity of the dilemma in which the Dominion Government finds itself is indicated by the words of Mr. Macpherson, M.P. for Vancouver, who, after asserting that British Columbia "must be a white man's country" and that the majority of the inhabitants are utterly opposed to the present flinging wide open of the gate to Asiatics, added ominously: "If the Federal Government does not step in and put a stop to the already humiliating condition of affairs, there will be another little episode like the one which occurred in Boston Harbor when the tea was thrown overboard."

According to the London *Times*, there is now ample confirmation of the belief that the Vancouver riots were actually organized by American labor agitators, "the men whose intrigues brought San Francisco under the domination of Ruef and Schmitz." This view finds support in a dispatch from Seattle, Wash., to the Portland *Oregonian*, which says in part:

"Every indication is that the Vancouver (B. C.) riots were carefully planned to impress K. Ishii, chief of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce. It is significant that the leaders of the Seattle organization against Japanese immigration were in Vancouver heading the demonstration. Frank W. Cotterill, president of the Washington State Federation of Labor; A. E. Fowler, secretary of the Anti-Japanese and Korean Immigration League; George P. Listman, a prominent Seattle labor leader, all were present, together with a big delegation of American anti-Japanese sympathizers. . . . There is no question whether Seattle, Portland, or San Francisco agitators took part. The great bulk of the marching and rioting throng was composed of Canadians, and the Japanese officials ignored American participants in the telegram of protest to the Ottawa Government."

A dispatch from Washington, D. C., to the New York *World* quotes the opinion of officials of the State Department to the effect that these Vancouver outbreaks will smooth the way for the United States in her negotiation of a Japanese coolie exclusion

TERMS: \$3 a year, in advance; four months, \$1; single copy, 10 cents; postage to Canada 85 cents a year, other foreign postage \$1.50 a year. **RECEIPT** of payment is shown in about two weeks by date on address label; subscription including the month named. Instructions for **RENEWAL, DISCONTINUANCE, or CHANGE OF ADDRESS** should be sent **two weeks** before the date they are to go into effect. **Both old and new addresses** must always be given. **DISCONTINUANCE:** We find that many of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before

expiration. Nevertheless, it is not assumed that continuous service is desired, but subscribers are expected to notify us with reasonable promptness to stop if the paper is no longer required. **PRESENTATION COPIES:** Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East Twenty-third street, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Entered at the New York Post-office as Second-class Matter.

treaty, because "the Japanese Government can not well discriminate between Great Britain and America in the matter of demands for fair treatment for its subjects, and must now be convinced that the trouble is really racial and that the only solution is in the recognition by Japan of the right to restrict coolie immigration in both America and the British colonies."

The Canadian papers as a whole recognize the existence of a serious economic and racial problem in British Columbia, and evidently regard the part played by professional agitators from Seattle as a very minor factor in the situation. The *Montreal Daily Witness*, however, seeks to shift a large part of the blame to that American city to which, it asserts, "Canada owes nothing but injury." We read:

"Seattle is the center from which at all times of difference, such as those of the sealing question and the Alaska boundary, emanated to all the world dispatches reckless of the truth and loaded with contempt for every Canadian right. To the Seattle man the very existence of Canada was a crime, and consequently all its fishing was poaching on United States preserves, and all its pretensions to any boundary at all were invasions of United States territory. It is this center of hatred that has now undertaken to control events on Canadian soil and to breed war between Great Britain and Japan, by furnishing hoodlum leaders to raise riots at Vancouver. It is to be hoped that, whoever escapes, some of these leaders will be caught and will 'rot in British dungeons'—that is the approved phrase—for a due length of time."

The *Toronto Globe*, while recognizing the problem of the Pacific Coast, deprecates the rioting as a disgrace to Canadian civilization. To quote:

"There was no sound reason for this anti-Oriental outbreak. Granted the industrial problem, with whatever of weight there is in the contention that the labor situation was being bedeviled and the industries of British Columbia Orientalized by the influx of the Asiatics. Granted the social problem, with the unquestioned fact that social life on the coast is being increasingly vitiated by the immoralities of heathen civilization. Granted the political problem, and Canada that sent military contingents to fight for the claims of English-speaking outlanders in South Africa may find the logic of events leading to similar claims for Oriental outlanders in Canada. Granted the reality and the seriousness of the various problems which the anti-Asiatic agitators tell us are looming large on the Pacific horizon. And yet it remains true that the riots and anarchism which disgraced Canada and for

which Canada must make amends were as unnecessary as they are indefensible."

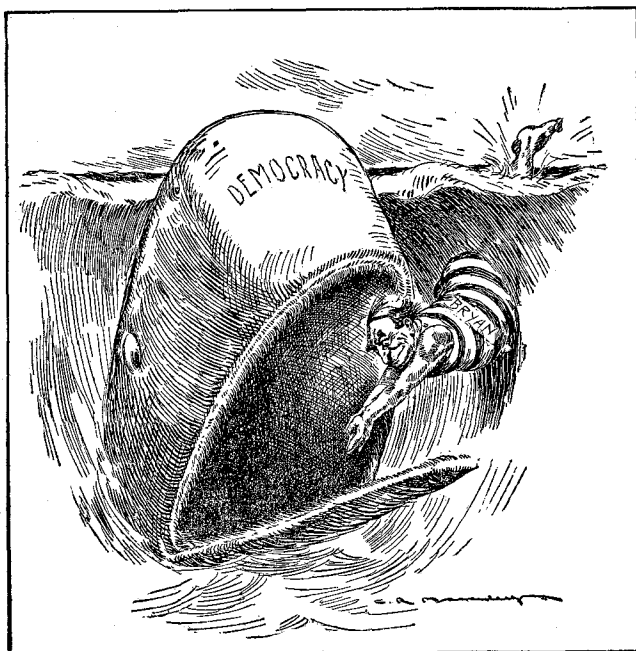
The *Winnipeg Tribune*, while regretting that riots should have been deemed necessary to impress upon the Dominion Government the seriousness of the situation in British Columbia, takes the optimistic view that in the end these riots "will work more good than harm," since they will force action on a problem which, if neglected, would lead to much more serious trouble. British Columbia, it adds, can not be successfully coerced. On the other hand, the *Montreal Witness*, already quoted, argues that the province is running counter to its own best interests in turning away labor which is needed for the development of its resources. After dwelling upon the vastness of Great Britain's trade interests in the East—interests which may be imperiled by the attitude of British Columbia—it exclaims that "it is out of the question to demand that none of the concessions shall be made by those sections of the Empire which contribute nothing to the common protection and whose only plea is their power for mischief, even to the length of secession, as openly threatened by Mr. Macpherson, of Vancouver."

Admitting that there has been much unreal and artificial agitation of the race problem all along the Pacific Coast, and that half-grown youths and drunken loafers have played an important part in the riotings, the *New York Evening Mail* finds that "with all these discounts, there remains something else" behind the anti-Oriental demonstrations. To quote:

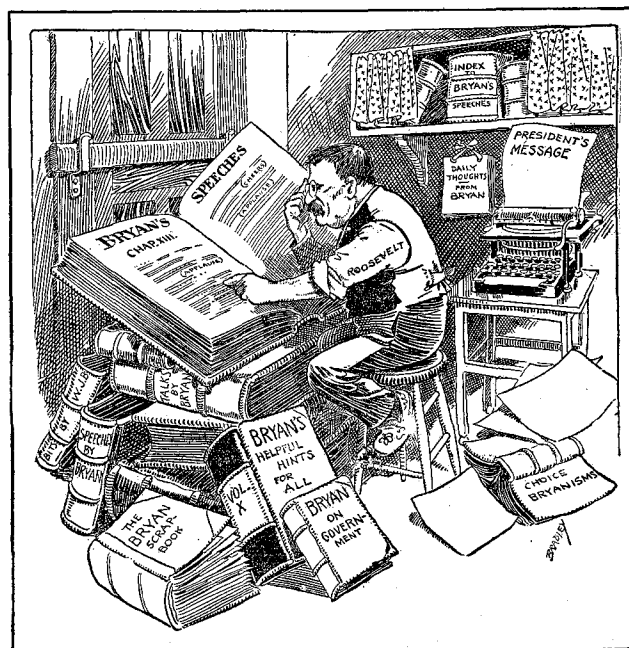
"Whatever its origin, no universal phenomenon is negligible, and these manifestations of hostility or jealousy are well-nigh universal among those white peoples that have had any practical experience with Oriental immigration."

"Australia excludes all Asiatics, including the subjects of its own sovereign, King Edward. Anti-Asiatic feeling has taken form in hostile legislation all over British South Africa. This country excludes the Chinese, and now a demand comes from the Pacific States to bar the Japanese. British Columbia recently undertook to pass an act of exclusion. To get a complete view of the phenomenon it is necessary to note that by ways less direct and less violent the Japanese people themselves are making it to the interest of the Occidental foreigner to choose a residence elsewhere; as a tourist and sojourner he is welcome—not as a business competitor."

"The world has slighted the permanent difficulties in the way of

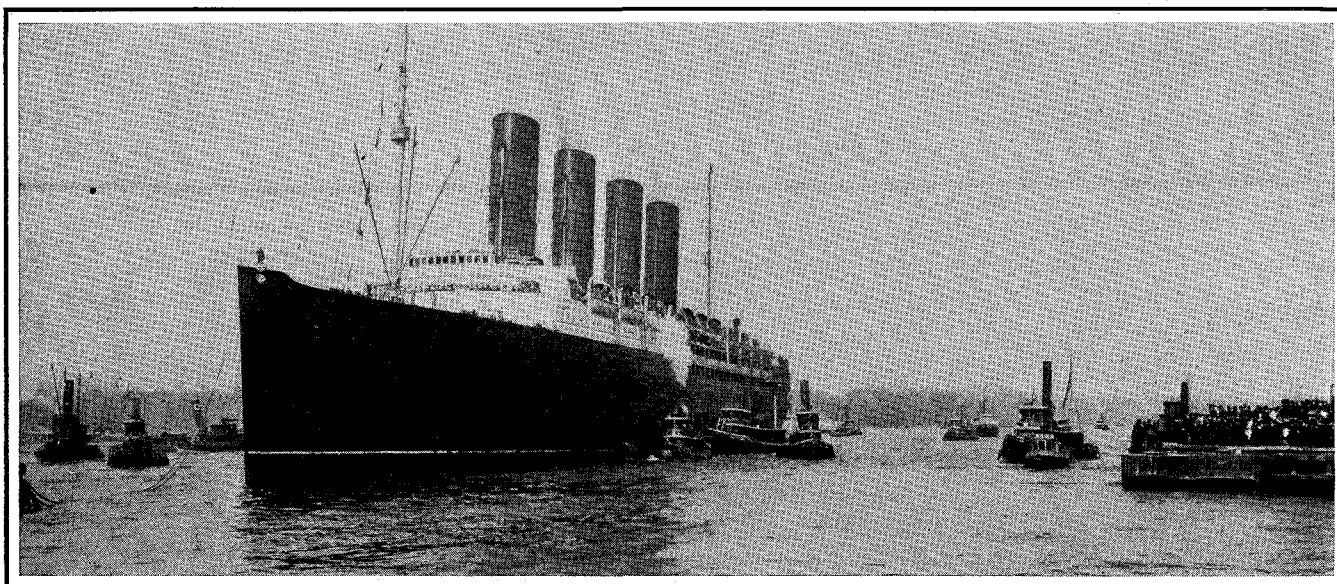


AN INSISTENT JONAH.
—Macauley in *New York World*.



AS MR. BRYAN SEES IT.
"The President is getting up his message."—News item.
—Bradley in the *Chicago News*.

THE VICISSITUDES OF MR. BRYAN.



THE "LUSITANIA" IN NEW YORK HARBOR.

She is wider than Broadway and longer than three ordinary sky-scrapers laid down end to end; and each of her funnels would do for a double-track railway tunnel, with a trolley-car line on top.

making really effective the policy of cosmopolitanism which modern governments have insensibly adopted. They are both racial and economic. The objections urged to the Asiatic immigrant are that his assimilation is undesirable, and so is his competition as a worker. To meet it the standard of living must be lowered to his own.

"These are the weighty considerations affecting the relations of Orientals and Occidentals. They are colored by the mutual prejudices of ignorance, by the white man's assumption of superiority, by the Oriental's similar obsession, and by the fact that at last the claims of Asiatics have in Japan a champion of the first rank as a military and naval power.

"It is apparent that the world is not yet ready for the gospel of cosmopolitanism."

THE "LUSITANIA"

WHOLE squadrons of battle-ships have entered this port and left again without arousing half the interest evoked by the arrival of the *Lusitania*, says the *New York Evening Mail*, and *The American* remarks whimsically: "That this is the age of superlatives was demonstrated anew yesterday when the tallest buildings in the world signaled welcome to the biggest steamship in the world. The only reason there was not the largest crowd in the world to cheer this greeting of the giants is that New York people were busy doing other superlative things." The really world-wide interest centering in this new giant of the Cunard line is due to a number of causes. In addition to outclassing all her rivals in size, the *Lusitania* has the distinction of being the second turbine ocean-liner in service; she has apparently abolished seasickness as far as her passengers are concerned; and she has established a new record of five days and fifty-four minutes between Queenstown and New York—beating by six hours the former record for the same run, made by the *Lucania* in 1894. Her average speed per hour on this her maiden voyage was 23.01 knots, an average which was surpassed seven years ago by the *Deutschland*, of the Hamburg-American line, with 23.36 knots, and again three years ago by the North German Lloyd's *Kaiser Wilhelm II.* with an average of 23.58 knots. But on her trial run the new Cunarder achieved an average of 25.5 knots per hour for forty-eight hours, and it is confidently expected that she will ultimately wrest the record from the German lines. This probability, according to Berlin dispatches, is admitted by the Germans themselves. The rivalry between the English and German lines has been very keen during the past ten years, and the Hamburg-

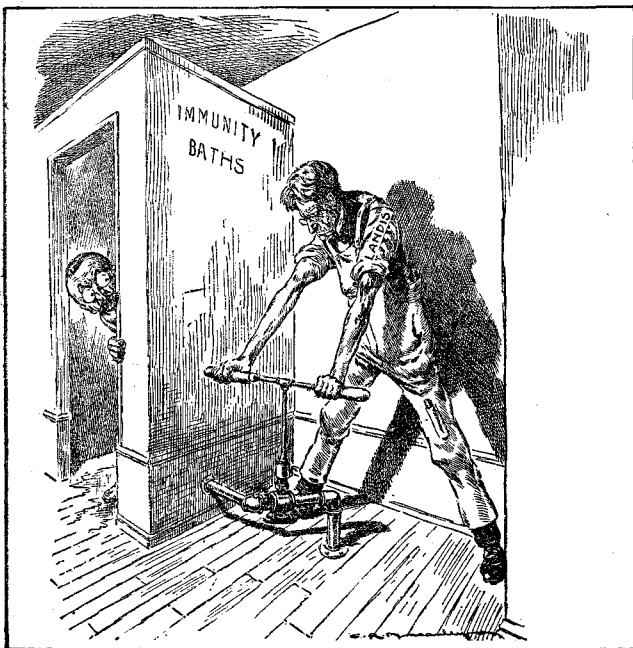
American Company feels that the struggle is not now on exactly fair terms because the Cunard line enjoys the advantage of a heavy government subsidy.

The *Lusitania* is a 32,500-ton steamer which measures 790 feet in length, has a beam of 88 feet and a molded depth of 60 feet. Her turbine engines can develop 68,000 horse-power by the consumption of nearly 1,000 tons of coal per day. She is bound by the terms of her builder's contract to achieve, within one year of going into commission, "i. e. one complete voyage to New York and back a mean speed of 24¾ knots." Says the *New York Evening Post*:

"The significant thing is that the ocean has been crossed in just about five days, and that even greater speeds are in sight. No one believes that the resources of naval architect and naval engineer are exhausted. Mr. Gustav H. Schwab is quoted as saying that the reciprocating engine has about reached the limit of its development; but the turbine obviously has not, and there is the gasoline-engine as well. That is merely at the beginning of its evolution. With the British Admiralty considering plans for a gasoline battle-ship, the day of the 30-knot gasoline liner may not be far off.

"But, after all, the supremacy of the ocean does not depend upon owning the fastest ship afloat. Britannia has continued to rule the waves throughout these ten years, when the Atlantic speed records belonged to the Germans. Nor is the British superiority because of her having the largest navy afloat. It is to the enterprise and shrewdness of her merchants and ship-owners and to the liberal shipping laws that her supremacy is due, and it is because of similar traits that the German ship-owners have become within thirty years such mighty factors in the carrying-trade of the world. Subsidies have, of course, helped in both countries, but, after all, to a comparatively slight extent. The great fleet of the Hamburg-American Company has, for instance, been created wholly without the aid of a single government grant of money. The Empire has generally lent only its moral aid and encouragement, and permitted its ship-owners to buy their vessels wherever they could get them best and cheapest.

"This fact alone ought to make Americans hang their heads. Indeed, the arrival of the *Lusitania* should stamp this as a day of humility for all our citizens who wish to see the American flag restored to the place among the world's fleets which it occupied in the fifties, when our clipper ships were in every harbor on the globe. The whole world is looking to see the English regain the lost Atlantic laurels—not from the most enterprising people in the world, the Americans, but from the Germans, with their brief coast-line and four or five harbors. The American trade is fought for by everybody save ourselves. There are no reports of projected American ships to surpass the *Lusitania*, no rumors that



TURNING OFF THE WATER.
—Macauley in *New York World*.



"I believe railroad commissions are good when they are not improperly used."—E. H. Harriman.
—Norris in the *Spokane (Wash.) Spokesman-Review*.

WHERE HE STANDS.

American invention is busy with a plan to develop a vessel that will cross within four days. To France or Germany we must look for the reply to the English challenge. Our chief American line is precisely where it was in 1892, when by act of Congress it was given the special privilege of placing two of its foreign-built ships under the Stars and Stripes, on condition that it build two others in American shipyards. Its ships are now far from modern, and it clings desperately to its mail-subsidies, but as a factor in the development of our European trade it hardly counts, save to remind us of our humiliating position."

THE THIRD-TERM MOVEMENT

REPORTS are coming in from various parts of the country that the most popular candidate for the next Republican nomination is President Roosevelt himself, willing or unwilling, pledge or no pledge. Secretary Straus, after a tour of the Pacific-Coast States, said in Chicago a few days ago, "In every section I visited I found an enthusiastic wish and determined desire for Roosevelt." And when he told the people of the President's position on the matter, "they all seemed to hope that conditions would compel him to accept a nomination." "What our Republicans want is Roosevelt," says Senator Clapp, of Minnesota, and he adds that if one travels through the States of that region to sound the sentiment for Taft, Fairbanks, Cannon, Hughes, and others, "it will not take him long to discover the remarkable undercurrent of feeling for Roosevelt, and the existence of the belief, firmly bedded and unshaken, that when the time comes Mr. Roosevelt will permit his name to be used." Similarly Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, declares that "our State is first for Roosevelt," and "if he is a candidate, or can be induced to accept, he will be nominated." "Our people have the impression," he adds, "that the President will receive such an overwhelming indorsement that he will be forced to accept." It will be "Roosevelt by acclamation," asserts Senator Scott, of West Virginia; "the people of this country are Roosevelt crazy," and altho the President is not a candidate for renomination, he will be unable to "stop the tide that is running in the party." Campbell Slemph, the only Republican Congressman from Virginia, declares he has reason to believe that if Mr. Roosevelt would run again, "he would carry my State and split the solid South." In a symposium on this topic con-

ducted by the *New York World*, Representative Laudenslager, of New Jersey, writes that "a very large percentage of the Republicans of the United States favor the reelection of our President for another term"; Representative Hull, of Iowa, says the President has had only one elective term and would break no precedent or tradition by having another; former Pension Commissioner Evans sees no objection to "electing him President for a second time"; Representative Burton, of Delaware, holds that "a good man can not be nominated too often"; and S. S. McClure, editor of *McClure's Magazine*, writes:

"I think that the United States should have the ablest administrator available in the office of the Presidency. If that man happens already to have been President for four years, if he is able and the best man, he should have a third, fourth, and fifth term. The abuse of power can reside only in that arm of the Government in which the personality is practically perpetual, as the United States Senate. The United States Senate is the most powerful ruling body in the world; the *personnel* changes so slowly as to make it practically a perpetual body. There can never be danger in our Government of the Presidency becoming the most powerful arm of the Government. If I owned the United States and wished to have its affairs managed as well as possible I should feel safest in selecting for the Presidency, after Mr. Roosevelt's term had expired, Mr. Roosevelt himself for the following four years. He has done more to extend the reign of law over the new institutions and forms of our civilization than any other man in modern history."

David Graham Phillips, writing in *Success*, thinks President Roosevelt may not be strong enough to resist the demand. As he puts it:

"A man has no right to swear he will not obey his country's call; the man who persisted in such an oath would not earn the respect, but the contempt, of mankind, if his country commanded him to absolve himself. Mr. Roosevelt's pledge did credit to his modesty, to his respect for tradition about the Presidential office. But the people did not pledge themselves to acquiesce in it; such is the view taken of the matter by the overwhelming majority of State legislature after State legislature.

"Will Roosevelt run in 1908?"

"Perhaps he will not run. But, as the cards lie now, he will *be* run. He may protest, he may decline, he may hide in his tent. But who is he that dares forbid the American people to vote for whom they will? Not even a Theodore Roosevelt.

"Mr. Roosevelt has said he would decline if nominated. He has

not said that, if run in spite of himself and elected, he would refuse to serve. And he will not say it.

"Behind the cover of the fake candidacies of Fairbanks and Knox the plutocracy is plotting to spring and nominate some secret, not widely unpopular servant of theirs whom Mr. Roosevelt, in a moment of ebullient enthusiasm has given a hearty, undeserved bill of health. It is a shrewd scheme. If the plutocracy has any wisdom, it will let politics alone just now. Unless it is very discreet it may compass the election of a radical President under whom it will look back upon the days of Roosevelt as the subjects of King Stork looked back upon the days of King Log."

The Riverside (Cal.) *Enterprise* (Rep.) argues for another term thus:

"No one nowadays is silly enough to fear any weakening of the foundations of republican institutions in this country through the prolonged occupancy of public office by an honest and capable man; the experimental days of this Republic passed long ago. Our form of government is here to remain, with perhaps some minor modifications, for a very long time; and the problem which confronts us now is not the formation of a government, but the running of a government, already well organized, upon the most efficient lines. President Roosevelt is possess of the greatest executive genius which this country has developed in more than a generation, and he is clearly the man of the hour and the man for the place."

On the other side, in opposition to the third-term movement, Editor Martin, of the Providence *Journal* (Ind.), writes in *The World* symposium that "there is a deep-rooted sentiment against having a President in the White House more than eight years in any circumstances," and this "in absolute disregard of the consideration of who the President might be." "What the people want," writes another editor, "is a continuation of the Roosevelt policies," and "if President Roosevelt should accept a renomination," he would "give his opponents a chance to raise the third-term cry," and "would thus himself give his foes the only issue they are likely to have in the next campaign." "With the third-term cry to rally under," adds this writer, "his foes could wage a well-organized campaign and might win," so "it may be better for his policies if he sticks to his pledge." Senator Deboe (Dem.), of Kentucky, says in *The World*:

"When too long clothed with mighty power such as the President has, this power will be misused. It is much better, in my opinion, to keep the Government close to the people. We have

already seen the power exercised by the President abused, and there is abundant proof of this fact.

"This is a republic and should not imitate European governments to the injury of the masses. I must say that our President is now pandering to the formalities and customs of foreign countries too much. Give him a third term and we can not tell what he will do. He would like to carry on foreign affairs without consulting the Senate or the American people. He likes power, hence too much would be unwise."

Says the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.):

"The 'reason' and the 'logic' against a third term for a President of the United States is simply the fact that, considering the limitation set by this acceptance and sanction, a fourth and a fifth term, and finally life-tenure, would be easier than a third term to an ambitious ruler, who, beginning as a popular favorite, must inevitably end as an actual dictator."

The Los Angeles *Express* (Rep.) does not believe the President would accept a renomination. It says:

"It is curious to note that those who most insist upon the likelihood of a renomination are readily divisible into two sharply opposed classes—one made up of foolish friends, the other composed of sharp enemies of the President.

"As to the misguided zeal of the friends, their loyalty has stifled their discretion and would sacrifice upon the altars of their affection the very character of the object of their devotion. Guided by directly opposite motives, the enemies of the President would achieve the same result.

"It can safely be predicted that should the Republican National Convention, by its unanimous vote, tender a renomination to President Roosevelt, that renomination would be refused. The solemn pledge voluntarily given the nation on the night of the election of November, 1904, will not be repudiated or evaded. To believe otherwise is to imagine a vain thing. That no man has ever refused a Presidential nomination does not affect the situation in any way.

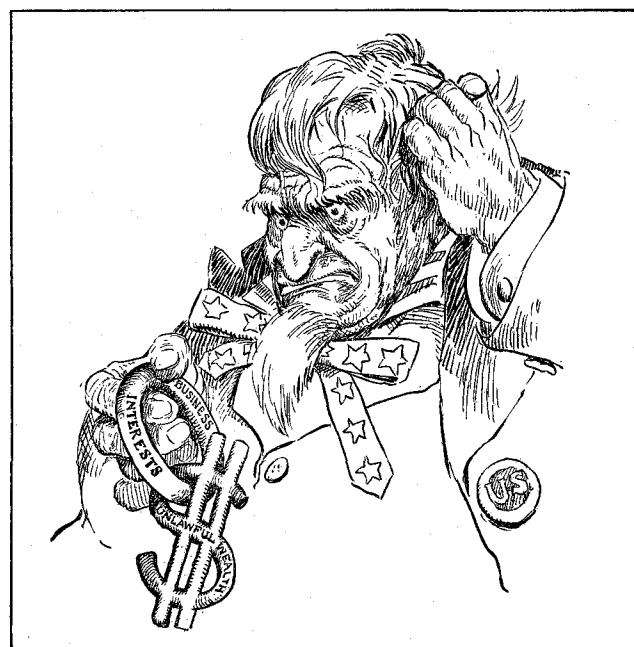
The Milwaukee *Sentinel* (Rep.) believes the country would struggle along pretty well even with some one else in the White House. To quote:

"It is conceivable that should this country ever become so disorganized internally and so poverty-stricken in statesmen as to need a Diaz as the one indispensable man to save society, the third-term tradition would perforce be set aside. But we suppose there is no 'Roosevelt third-termer' so frantic or obsessed as to argue that such a condition confronts us now. Things will go on



SMOKING THEM OUT.

UNCLE SAM—"Keep 'er agoin', Ted, my boy; the smoke hurts my eyes, but I can stand it." —Allen in the *Detroit Free Press*.



UNCLE SAM'S PUZZLE: How to separate the two without breaking anything : —Ding in the *Des Moines Register and Leader*.

THE PRICE OF REFORM.

under Mr. Taft or Mr. Cannon or Mr. Hughes about as they would under Mr. Roosevelt. We are in that happy condition where the machinery of government runs along smoothly and automatically in spite of changes of *personnel* under the Republican party.

"There is one consideration which superheated and injudicious friends of Mr. Roosevelt fail to reckon with. His best asset with the American people is the reputation of absolute sincerity and fixity of honest purpose. His worst enemies are charging that he secretly and as a political trickster intends doing precisely what his injudicious friends are urging him to do—break his word on the pretext of 'bowing to the will of the people,' and run for a third term. . . ."

"Sentimental twaddle" or not, Washington's objection to the third term is become a part of the habit of political thought of our people, and the injudicious friends of Mr. Roosevelt would do well to profit by the experience of the injudicious friends of General Grant. Principles are stronger than personalities in a people trained in self-government."

MR. HEARST ON HIS OWN VIEWS

LAST week these pages reflected the surprise and bewilderment with which the press of the country received Mr. Hearst's Labor-day speech, in which he decried class hatred and indulged in unreserved but discriminating praise of the capitalist and the trust. This speech was almost universally interpreted as indicating a sudden and picturesque change in Mr. Hearst's attitude and philosophy. We now learn from his own lips, however—through an interview published in the *New York Times*—that his views have undergone no change whatever, and that he has always recognized the existence of good trusts as well as bad trusts. In illustration of this difference he said to the interviewer:

"I have eight newspapers in different cities, operating in harmony. That is combination of a certain kind, but it is combination that is beneficial to the public as well as to me. The features and various attractions that are secured for one paper are reproduced in all the others. By using the combined capital of eight papers, I can secure more for their readers than if I should buy for one paper alone. Is not combination of that kind for the benefit of the public?"

"If, on the other hand, instead of having eight papers in different cities, I should control all of the papers in some one city, I would then establish a monopoly. If I used that monopoly to give the readers less and less for their money, knowing that there was no competition in which they could find relief, would I not then furnish an example of combination that is harmful to the public? The distinction is clear."

His much-discussed Jamestown speech, says Mr. Hearst, "expresses my views exactly, and expresses views that I have always entertained and frequently delivered, and it expresses the beliefs that control my actions." He considers the chief fault in his speech to be that "it contains very little that I have not said before, and many times before." He goes on to say:

"My speech is considered conservative for two reasons: First, my critics insist that I am a violent extremist, and as they have difficulty in harmonizing my utterances with their assertions they insist that I have changed my attitude; secondly, human thought advances, human experience proves certain principles, and utterances that seemed radical a few years ago seem conservative now, because the statements made then are now generally accepted as true."

"The radicalism of to-day is the conservatism of to-morrow, if it is sound radicalism. My radicalism has been a demand for the punishment of the guilty whether they be important and powerful or weak and insignificant; for practise of the equality before the law which we profess; for maintenance of the liberal conditions which have given opportunity to all, and which have resulted in the astonishing development of this great country of ours. A year ago I made a speech on Labor Day at Syracuse, and it met with exactly the same reception that my Jamestown speech met with."

HANDICAPPED SCHOOL-CHILDREN

IT is related that an ambitious amateur statistician who was trying to figure out the relative criminality of the various elements of his city's population reached the astonishing conclusion that 300 per cent. of the Turks in town were criminals. This was borne out by the city records, which showed that there was one Turk in the city, and he had been arrested three times that year. This anecdote is brought to mind by the report of a committee of "prominent educators" who examined 1,400 school-children in New York City ("less than a quarter of one per cent. of the total school registration last year," as *The Globe* points out), and on the basis of their findings sent out a report that 12,000,000 school-children in the United States have physical troubles that retard or deflect their mental and moral development. "Such estimates have little value except to attract attention," remarks the *Chicago Tribune*; and the *New York Globe* thinks they belong in "the region of statistical burlesque."

While the figures may be wrong, however, it is not questioned that many school-children are handicapped by physical defects that could be remedied by proper care. Says the *Chicago Evening Post*:

"The facts which New York has just found out for herself were learned in Chicago seven years ago, and here through the laboratory for child study an effort has been made to change conditions. The conditions are not only a subject for study, but a subject for intelligent and effective action. . . ."

"The State has a vital interest in the health of its citizens. No nation can live in the face of the physical deterioration of its people. A means must be found to correct the condition that the health boards know to exist and that they are trying to cure. The parents sin against their children through ignorance. They are slow to believe that when there are no external evidences that disorders exist there is anything wrong with the health of the family."

"Legislation of some kind is needed. It should be made as void of offense as it is possible to make it, having full regard for the prejudices of parents. The framing of such legislation will be a difficult work, but if there is no error in the reports of the physicians who have made investigation a careful and painstaking duty the future demands that the present take care of its own."

The *New York American* seeks the cause of these defects. It observes:

"The examination of the origin of these defects of childhood will reveal the fact that in large measure they are due to industrial causes. The wretched air and light of the tenements occasion much of the improper breathing and impaired eyesight. The greed of employers in the working of children depletes the little ones physically as well as mentally. To this source can be ascribed many of the other ills. As to malnutrition, which is but another name for slow starvation, its origin is readily traced to the double law of greed that grinds down the wages of the poor while raising the price of living."

"The committee of prominent educators has rendered a public service by calling attention to this wide-spread and preventable evil. It would have done still better if it had been more minute and thorough in determining its cause and remedy. The most certain way of improving the condition of the race is to improve that of the children who will make up the race of the future."

Some think, however, that the school-teacher is interfering too much in the home life already, an opinion that is voiced thus by the *Philadelphia Ledger*:

"As for providing breakfasts, dental treatment, and eyeglasses for children, it seems incredible that the suggestion should be made in any American community. It is no function of the state to bring up men's families for them, and there is great social danger in such a policy. It would be an encouragement to improvident paternity and maternity, as it is an entirely improper use of the money of taxpayers under any system of republican government. It is easy to demonstrate that children, like their elders, might be better fed, better clothed, better housed, better amused if they had more money with which to do these things. But these

are matters which there is no central power to regulate, results which there is no fund to effect. In the little red schoolhouse of our fathers the boy with the tumbled hair and the patched breeches who ate his cold bread and butter out of a tin bucket may have sometimes had cold feet, bad teeth, and a poor digestion, but the teacher did the best that was possible with the material in hand, and now and then produced a useful citizen. That should be the aim of our public schools at this day, which are loading down their teachers and cramming their pupils with a thousand different kinds of training proposed by the 'social chemists,' from agriculture to the higher diplomacy and statesmanship. A task worth performing would be to teach children something about the speaking, reading, and writing of the English language and a few of the simple accomplishments of our fathers, now almost wholly neglected, so that they might sooner or later become useful agents in carrying forward the civilization of the race."

WOMAN-SUFFRAGE AS A WORLD MOVEMENT

ALTHO the average newspaper reader has watched with more or less attention the spirited and picturesque campaign of the "suffragettes" in Great Britain, and has noted with interest the victory for woman-suffrage in Finland in 1906, he has probably little idea of the general growth of this movement throughout the world. The salient facts of the movement are set forth in *The North American Review* for September by Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, who is widely known as a historian and advocate of the cause. The storm center of the movement at the present moment, says Mrs. Harper, is Great Britain; its most conspicuous triumph has been in Finland, where nineteen women have seats in the National Parliament; and in the United States the conditions it has to overcome "are harder and more complicated than in any other country." The two most important events marking this question as a world movement, we are told, were the meetings of the International Council of Women in 1904 and the International Woman Suffrage Alliance in Copenhagen in 1906. The International Council of Women, which "comprises seven or eight millions of the leading women in the various countries," has declared for strenuous efforts "to enable women to obtain the power of voting in all countries where a representative government exists." In fourteen countries the movement is organized and aggressive, and an international paper has been established for purposes of encouragement and propaganda. In New Zealand women have had the full franchise on exactly the same terms as men since 1893. In Australia since 1901 they have had the full Federal suffrage and the right to sit in the National Parliament. Turning to Europe, Mrs. Harper points to the curious anomaly that in its two republics—France and Switzerland—"the cause of woman-suffrage is more backward than in almost any of the other countries." In France, however, "the Catholics, who have always stood inflexibly against giving political rights to women, are now saying that, if women had possessed a vote, they would not have shown the indifference to the interests of the church that men have, and Parliament would not have been able to bring about the separation of church and state." In the Netherlands the movement "is well organized and advanced," and in Denmark it was greatly stimulated by the convention of the International Suffrage Alliance in Copenhagen a year ago. But in actual results Denmark "is far behind the other Scandinavian countries, behind even its own colony of Iceland." In Germany a leading Catholic paper has recently declared that the laws of the church do not forbid the enfranchisement of women, and that social and economic development makes it desirable, and the strong Socialist party in that country has formally espoused the cause. In Russia "the desire for a voice in the Government is strong among all classes of women, but especially among the peasants." Says Mrs. Harper:

"Nothing could be more touching than the petition sent to the

Douma by the peasant women of the three villages of Tver, begging that they should have the same rights as the men. 'Till now,' they said, 'even tho we were beaten sometimes, still we decided various matters together. . . . Have pity on us in the name of God! We had formerly the same rulers as our husbands; now our husbands are going to write the laws for us.'"

In Norway, we are told, women have achieved the parliamentary franchise, under an income qualification. In Sweden only the municipal franchise has been granted, but Mrs. Harper thinks that there is every probability that the Swedish women will not for long remain behind those of Norway in any matter of political rights. The situation in Great Britain is familiar. According to Mrs. Harper, it is a matter of general opinion that the claim of the "suffragettes" will be granted within a few

years. In Japan the cause has been embraced by women of the upper classes, and in India it has enthusiastic advocates among the cultured Parsee women. Even in Persia, we are told, the educated women are asking a vote for members of the recently established Representative Assembly. Says Mrs. Harper: "In all the evolution and revolution which are taking place in various parts of the world at the opening of the twentieth century, there is no more significant feature than this almost universal movement on the part of women for a voice, a vote, and a share in the government under which they live."

Of the progress made in other parts of the British Empire besides Great Britain we read:

"In the Isle of Man, widows and spinsters, since 1881, have voted for all officials, including members of the House of Keys, or Parliament. In the recent organization of the Government of South Africa, there was considerable effort to secure representation for women, the new Premier, General Botha, strongly urging it. The Parliament of Great Britain would not allow it because of the great advantage it would give to the Boers, as there are comparatively few Englishwomen in South Africa. The only concession made was to give the municipal franchise to the women of Natal.

"In all of the nine provinces of Canada widows and spinsters have had for years either school or municipal suffrage or both, and in the Northwest Provinces all women have both on the same terms as men. The agitation for the full franchise has had able supporters, but has not been very strong or well organized until in recent years. Last year various suffrage advocates formed a deputation to wait upon the new Premier and ask his influence for a parliamentary franchise bill. They were supported by the Speaker of the House, the Mayor of Toronto, the chancellor of the university, and other prominent men. The Premier assured them that they were asking only for what was their right, but that their position had been assigned by the Infinite and it was not for a statesman to try to change that plan. The National Council of Women, the strongest organization in Canada, has just created a standing committee on political equality, which will cooperate with the Suffrage Association. If Great Britain should give the full franchise to women, its Canadian colony could not consistently refuse it, especially with those of Australia and New Zealand in full possession of this right."

To present adequately the status of the question in the United



MRS. IDA HUSTED HARPER,

Author of "A History of Woman Suffrage to the Close of the Nineteenth Century." She thinks that in the United States the obstacles in the way of woman-suffrage are greater than in any other country.

States, says Mrs. Harper, would require a separate article. Ours, she asserts, is the only country where "women have been left to fight this battle alone, with no moral, financial, or political support from men." To quote further:

"The conditions for securing it are harder and more complicated here than in any other country, for in all others it is only necessary to win over a majority of the members of the Parliament. In the United States there are forty-five parliaments to be reckoned with, and that is only the beginning; for, when a majority of their members have been enlisted, they can only submit the question to the electors. It encounters then such a conglomerate mass of voters as exists nowhere else on the face of the earth, and it is doubtful if under similar conditions women could get the franchise in any country on the globe. Principally for this reason they have not succeeded here, tho they have worked longer and harder than those of any other nation—almost than of all others combined. Nevertheless, four States have fully enfranchised women, there is unquestionably a large favorable increase of public sentiment among both men and women, and it would be quite possible to demonstrate that there are substantial grounds for encouragement and expectation of an ultimate general victory. It does not, however, tend to stimulate an American woman's national pride to reflect that this may be the last of civilized countries to grant to women a voice in their own government."

THE CANTEEN CONTROVERSY AGAIN

ALTHO figures are proverbially incapable of lying, it appears from a recent newspaper bout between friends and opponents of the anticanteen law that even official statistics can be so presented as to bear witness on either side of an argument. Thus the *New York Times* cites the annual report of the Judge-Advocate General of the Army to show how the abolition of the canteen has increased liquor-drinking and dissipation among enlisted men. W. P. White, of Philadelphia, immediately writes to *The Times*, asserting that the report in question shows "exactly the reverse" of this, and quotes the following figures, "as given by the Judge-Advocate General," which, the correspondent claims, "tell their own story":

- "1900—General courts martial, 6,680; drunkenness, 1,645.
- "1901—General courts martial, 6,065; drunkenness 1,458.
- "1902—General courts martial, 5,311; drunkenness, 950.
- "1903—General courts martial, 5,275; drunkenness, 811.
- "1904—General courts martial, 4,429; drunkenness, 616.
- "1905—General courts martial, 4,800; drunkenness, 508.
- "1906—General courts martial, 4,596; drunkenness, 504."

But these figures are not allowed to close the argument. In fact, a dispatch from Washington represents "army officers here who are interested in the restoration of the canteen" as indignant rather than convinced. It is claimed that the figures are inaccurate, but "their inaccuracy is not the ground on which they are attacked." The greater offense lies in their alleged "disingenuousness." According to the Washington correspondent of *The Times* there have been "practically no cases of drunkenness tried by general court martial" since the passage of the act of March 2, 1901, by which the power of the inferior courts was extended so that they could punish by forfeiture of pay and confinement for three months. To quote further from the same dispatch:

"Mere drunkenness is almost never of sufficient seriousness to warrant sending the offender to a general court. Those cases are handled almost entirely by summary or other inferior courts. But it is also true that in the very great majority of serious cases such as go to general courts, the underlying cause was drunkenness."

"It is estimated at the Judge-Advocate General's office here that in 90 per cent. of the cases before general courts the defendant pleads drunkenness as an extenuating circumstance, if not as a defense. 'I went off the reservation and got drunk, and I don't know what happened then,' is the story of the great majority of army delinquents when brought to book."

"In almost all such cases, when the main charge and specifica-

tions have been made, there is tacked on a charge of drunkenness, altho if that were the only offense the case would never go to the general court martial, but would be handled by the inferior court. In this way the general courts have had to do with drunkenness in the last six years, and that is about the only way they have had anything to do with it."

"These are the cases represented in the figures quoted by Mr. White, and it is true that these cases have decreased in number in the years purporting to be covered by his figures. But it is pointed out that Mr. White fails to take into account the enlisted strength of the Army, an important factor in determining the proportion of drunkenness in different years. The Army has been growing smaller steadily since 1900, and in that and the year just following it there were a great many volunteers enrolled, which naturally increased the infractions of discipline."

The figures which really throw light on the subject of drunkenness in the Army, we learn from the same source, are those for the inferior courts. Of these we read:

"Full figures have not yet been compiled, covering the entire period involved by Mr. White's figures, so as to afford an accurate line on the effect of the abolition of the canteen. But in 1904, three years after the abolition of the canteen and the passage of the summary court act, the number of convictions by summary and other inferior courts was 40,803. In 1906 there were 45,009, and this does not include the number in the Department of California, the records of which were destroyed at the time of the earthquake."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

Lost—valuable prestige in Morocco case. Return to French Government.—*New York Commercial*.

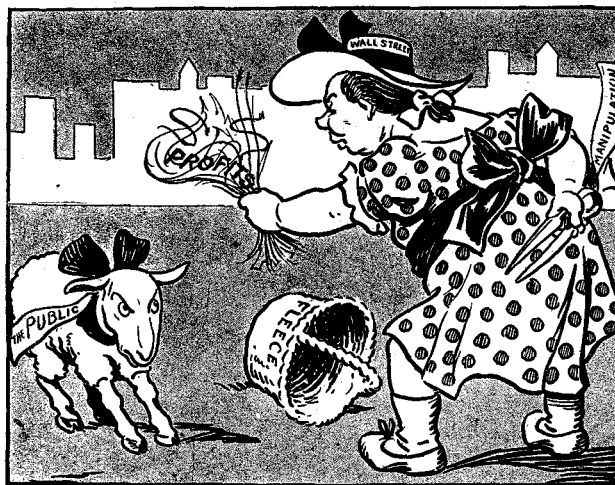
It costs more to live nowadays than it did in the old times, but you get more kinds of life.—*Chicago Tribune*.

Of course, Wall Street "stands by the country." That's the best way to get its hand in the country's pocket.—*Atlanta Constitution*.

THE campaign for better homes for American diplomatists is to be revived. Some persons who have traveled abroad will at once suggest the United States.—*Chicago Post*.

CERTAIN nature-fakers who have been listening to recent public utterances are now prepared to believe the story of Balaam and his talking animal.—*New York Evening Post*.

A LOWELL, Mass., paper has discovered that "an Englishman may now marry his widow's sister." It would certainly be a grave undertaking, however.—*Washington Herald*.



From "Puck." Copyrighted, 1907. By permission.

MARY'S LAMB.

Mary had a little lamb,	It followed her where'er she went.
Affectionate and tame;	Until—the strangest thing!
And for a while when Mary called	Some heartless vandal clipped its fleece
The lamb, it always came.	And left it shivering.

"What makes the lamb dodge Mary so?"

The guileless people cry;

"The lamb is on to Mary now,"

The wiser ones reply.

—L. M. Glackens in *Puck*.

FOREIGN COMMENT

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN TREATY

WHEN commenting on the Crimean War Lord Salisbury said that in allying herself with Turkey against Russia England "put the saddle on the wrong horse." If he was correct the British Government has at last found heart of grace to put the saddle on the right horse, the unexpected has happened, and a new treaty between England and Russia has shelved some possible *casus belli* that have been the nightmares of diplomats for years. The particulars of this agreement relate principally to the coterminous spheres of influence occupied by each party in Asia. The boundaries of Afghanistan and of Persia are safeguarded, and extension of territory is not to be contemplated by either of the two European Powers except by mutual consent or even cooperation. For many years England has regarded with anxiety the railroad which Russia has been extending nearer and nearer to the Afghan frontiers. This treaty secures the immunity of this "buffer state" from all encroachments or even menaces on the part of the Czar.

The German press are a little suspicious of this fortifying of English and Russian influence in the Far East and fear that these two gigantic empires may form a warlike coalition to the detriment of other regions of the earth. Thus the *Hamburger Nachrichten* says in the plainest words possible:

"From a German standpoint the signing of this treaty is to be looked upon with a feeling of bitter regret that German diplomacy should not have prevented its ratification. We take it for granted that an Anglo-Russian *entente* is quite certain not to interfere with German interests, and has indeed no significance for Germany except that it may diminish the rivalry between the two Powers in Asia, and so far further the cause of peace. Germany certainly has no interest in diminishing the rivalry between England and Russia; quite the contrary. The more strained the relations between these two empires the better for Germany, since freedom of action and influence in international questions will be more fully accorded her. But everything that can draw Russia and England more closely together makes more imminent the danger that both Powers will not be content to confine their operations to Asia, but will lay hands on other territories where the vital interests of Germany are at stake."

The Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* thinks that the ratification of this treaty has removed a thorn from the side of European diplomacy. Russia has given up her dream of Indian conquest, and confines herself to "a sphere of influence and commercial activity in commerce in Middle Asia." Each of the two parties is to maintain the *status quo* and "sit down in the territories which it already possesses." The following are the terms in which this eminently reasonable journal sums up the situation:

"The signing of this treaty is a great political event, for such an agreement has an influence on all the diplomatic questions of the hour. Its ratification is a pledge that both the signatory Powers, who have so long been contending with each other on Asiatic ground, have at length come to terms and agreed to confine their influence and their ambition within certain spheres of delimitation. The opposition existing between England and Russia has for a hundred years been a standing obstacle to be reckoned with in all political conventions. To state that it has now utterly vanished over the horizon would be rash, but we may safely declare that for the present it has lost its actuality."

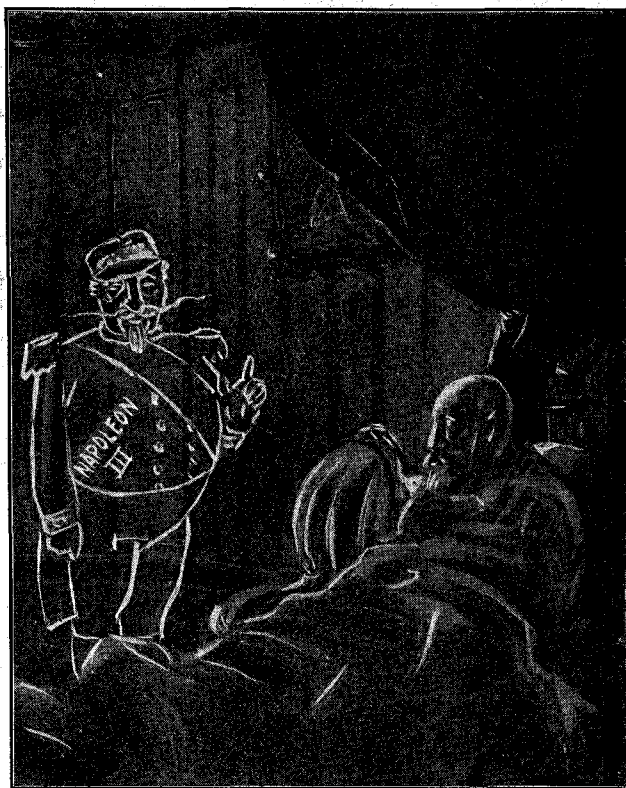
England has been aiming at this treaty for a long time and only feared, says the *Gaulois* (Paris), that Germany might forestall her. To quote its words:

"The idea of an agreement with Russia has been the ruling motive of England ever since the Algeiras Conference. It appeared to her to be indispensable, as it was the logical sequel to the *entente cordiale* with France. From the English point of view the necessity of an Anglo-Russian alliance was twofold. A Russo-German agreement was first to be prevented. At such an

agreement the German Chancellery had long aimed in vain. Then a stop had to be put to Germany's ambitious schemes in Persia, and the frontiers of India had to be safeguarded against any ulterior designs of Russia. . . . Above all we think the Anglo-Russian treaty signifies the consecration of reconciliation between these two countries and a new guaranty that peace is to be maintained in Europe. Hence the felicitations with which we greet it."

The London *Times* thinks that the making of this treaty will be greeted by all Englishmen with "deep satisfaction" and will revive Russian prestige in Europe. Thus we read:

"In Russia itself the disastrous issue of the war and the internal crisis had produced a wholesome reaction against the policy of



THE GHOST AT WILHELMSHOEHE.

EDWARD: "How long must you haunt this place, unhappy spirit?"
SHADE OF NAPOLEON III.—"Until some one else gets his fingers burnt by meddling with Germany!"

—*Jugend* (Munich).

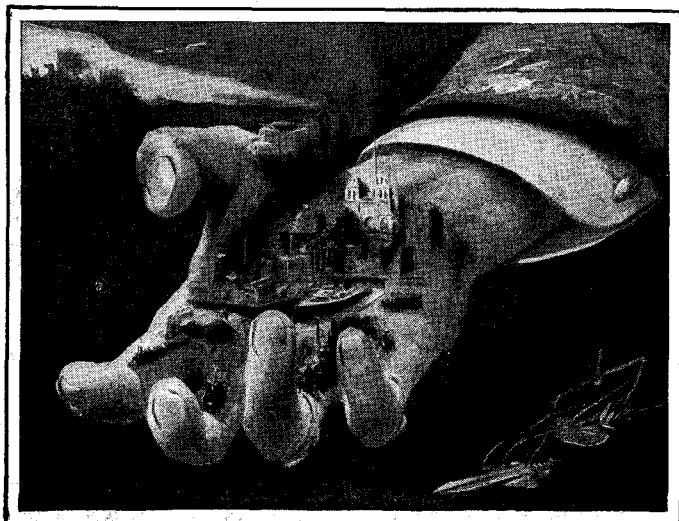
adventure in Asia. From our point of view, as well as the Russian, it was felt that the antagonism in Asia between their interests and ours was no longer irreconcilable, if both parties would only bring moderation and good-will to bear on the study of the problems involved. The removal of that antagonism would go far to restore Russian influence in Europe."

But *The Saturday Review* (London) speaks as if the treaty were scarcely worth the paper it is written on, and observes:

"It would be fatuous to found great hopes upon any agreement, for the stability of all such arrangements is determined by the necessities of every case rather than by previous resolutions, however excellent. We know by long experience how little effect sentiment either hostile or friendly has upon the relations of states, and even tho Great Britain and Russia may be determined to bury the hatchet for good, inevitable causes might force them asunder in the end. Nothing could be worse than the constant state of irritation and antagonism in which Russia and England have stood to one another, except perhaps the ill-directed and ill-informed sympathy with the Revolutionary party which for a time had a spurious vogue among us. But to leap from this into anything like an *entente* and to believe that such a condition could be lasting might in the end be even more injurious than the petty nagging."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FRENCH MILITARY DECADENCE

THE Gallic cock was once considered not only prompt to crow, but ready to fight. Nowadays, we are told by unmistakable authorities, both the Army and Navy of France are in danger of being demoralized. The French Navy is undisciplined, disorderly, and destitute of *esprit de corps*. This is the verdict passed by the senatorial committee appointed to investigate the blowing up of the French battle-ship *Jena*. The powder "B" was



"SOCIETY IN THE GRIP OF WAR."

A striking cartoon by a French artist in *The Illustrated London News*.

indeed packed too tightly and in too high a temperature in the magazine of the fated vessel. But the committee of inquiry in their report, as summarized by the French and German papers, declare that other than material causes are accountable for the catastrophe. "The direct cause of the catastrophe," they declare, "lies in the want of cooperative harmony, in the dissension and antagonism which reigns between the different departments of the Navy." The report testifies that the senatorial committee found nothing but antagonism and quarreling in the Navy. The gunners, the yeomen, the seamen, and the marines have no friendly relations with each other. They are rent asunder by professional jealousy. Moreover, their commanding officers make no attempts to reduce these contending and hostile departments of the ship's crew to such a condition of harmony as would render them orderly and useful elements of the naval force. This rapid deterioration of the French naval personnel is the result of a spirit of irresponsibility and indifference which witnesses to a deplorable weakness in the Government. The report closes as follows: "It is our duty as Frenchmen to aim at reviving in our navy the spirit of order, authority, discipline, and vigilance. We must furnish our sailors with ships and weapons worthy of their courage, their intelligence, and their valor. All Frenchmen must unite in furthering this object."

These remarkable words of severe censure are directed against the French Navy by French senators. The French Army is even more bitterly castigated by a retired French general who, writing in the *Gaulois* (Paris), on the "French Military Officer," speaks of him as a coward, a materialist, a man who thinks first of worldly success and comfort, and has no idea of that disinterested and devoted patriotism which is generally described as the love of glory. General Canongé's words are as follows:

"The military spirit, whose decay became notoriously perceptible during the latter years of the Second Empire, is day by day growing feebler throughout our nation. The worship of material well-being, the dread of death, so natural when nothing beyond it is anticipated, all contribute to intensify that aversion for military service which is daily becoming more generally noticeable. On the one hand, it is shown by the cry raised for a shorter period

of military service, on the other by the progress which the anti-militarists and internationalists are making in France."

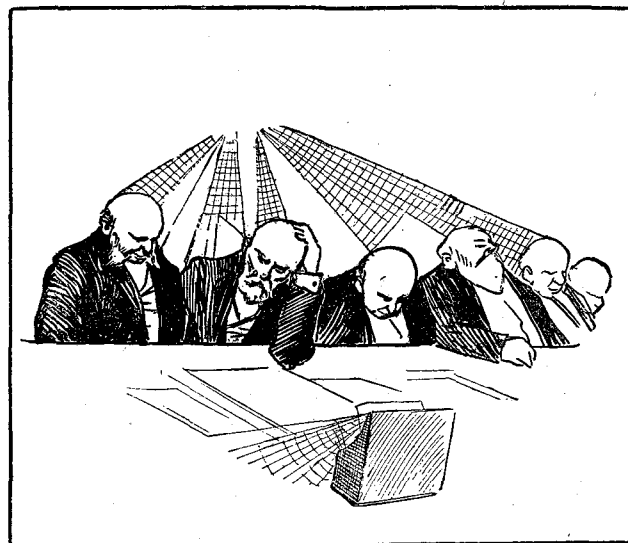
This writer exhorts the officers and soldiers of the army not to meddle in politics, "a mirage which merely dazzles the eye of the soldier; sooner or later it will prove hurtful to him and will lead him to swift dishonor." He explains this position by declaring that the soldier is to fight for France, and not for any government, republican or monarchical. To quote his words:

"We must not forget that the army was made solely for war, and must fulfil certain conditions at the risk of being beaten. If this obligation is acknowledged, no political considerations can interfere with its discharge. Harmony between the social and political organization of the state and its military organization ought not to be such as will mislead the army into a path whose end is disaster. For it matters nothing to the soldier whether the military power and the democracy think alike. The army is pledged to serve France, not this or that form of government. It has been amply proven that the introduction of politics into the army, which is becoming more and more prevalent, may serve the individual interests of certain men of mediocrity, but it is always weakening to the military character and destructive of that moral unity so indispensable in an army."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

BRITISH AND GERMAN MORALE

GERMANY owes her supremacy in Europe, not to her economic policy of protection, but to the sterling qualities of her people, the high education, discipline, and energy of her cities and villages—qualities that raise her, says a British writer, even above the standard of England. There are no loafers, spend-thrifts, and social parasites in Germany compared with the number of those that exist in the British isles, writes Mr. Sidney Whitman, the famous London political writer and economist, whose views we are epitomizing. Treating the subject of German preeminence in relation to protection, from a purely economic aspect, in *The Investors' Review* (London), he speaks as follows of the German's capacity for work:

"Education, during the last one hundred years, and discipline of life generally among both sexes, have gradually eliminated the parasite, loafing, wastrel element in Germany, which is still Eng-



GENERAL VIEW OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

—*Rire* (Paris).

land's curse, and imbued the whole German race with a capacity for work and its corollaries: economic discipline and efficiency. This in itself explains a deal. It is no longer possible to live in Germany by working three days a week, as is done by many thousands in England. If you read the evidence collected some years back by the royal commission appointed to inquire into the

causes of physical degeneration in the Staffordshire potteries, you will not require any elucidation from me on this matter."

English people, or a great many of them, we are told, if they were put into competition with Germans on German soil, would be much in the position of a mouse in the exhausted receiver of an air-pump. Mr. Whitman tells his complaining fellow countrymen that they should learn a lesson from Germany and America. Old-age pensions, so glibly promised by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, will only complete their ruin. To quote his words:

"There are still millions of people in England to-day who, if they were transplanted to the leading countries of the Continent, and did not at once fit themselves into the strenuous conditions prevailing there, would simply die of starvation. You will hear on all sides that the English emigrants who go to the United States either have to work there as hard as people are obliged to work in America in order to live, or they disappear—i.e., are pitilessly engulfed. How long the advantages which free trade confers on England (not to mention other conditions favorable to the unfit, such as our poor laws) will enable her untrained masses who decline to work to feed on beef and mutton it is difficult to say. Old-age pensions, in the form in which they are likely to be introduced in England, will probably do their share to further degrade those who are already an incubus on the community."

It is his opinion that free trade is ruining England by making the necessities of life too cheap, and inducing the working classes to think that as living is low, and thus life no great hardship, they can spend a large part of their time in idleness. Hence they fail to attain the thrift, hardihood, and good husbandry which are so generally seen among the poor and the middle class in European nations great and small. Not only free trade, but a higher income tax is now the cry in England. "Sixpence more on the income tax, and you have a free breakfast-table, sixpence more and you have the cost of old-age Pensions," says J. L. Garvin in *The National Review* (London), derisively, for he believes "the home market should be held for home trade." But Mr. Whitman adds:

"Protection at its worst, at least as far as Germany is concerned, does not, as far as my observation goes, burden the masses to the extent it is usually believed; for the simple reason that they are much more frugally economical and their wives incomparably better housekeepers than their English cousins. And this matter brings me to the so-called higher standard of life which the English working classes are supposed to enjoy. But it seems to me that this can only be substantiated if we take the eating of large quantities of badly cooked beef and mutton as implying a high standard of living. According to my experience of the world a high standard of life is not to be measured by the consumption of butchers' meat and adulterated alcoholic drinks, but is identical with a clean, well-ordered life. For, as regards food alone, 'man wants but little here below nor wants that little long.' Judged by this standard, the bulk of the German working classes of both sexes live according to a higher standard of life than the same classes in England. And as long as they do I venture to prophesy that they will remain strong competitors, notwithstanding their handicap of protection and our advantage of free trade."

THE MOROCCAN ARMY

THE troops of the Moroccan Army, now besieging General Drude and his French soldiers in Casablanca, can scarcely be called regulars, says a writer in the *Tour du Monde* (Paris), a pictorial weekly which gives expert information about the habits and customs of some of the remoter peoples. This army has long been an important factor in the political life of the Shereefian Empire, now ruled by a man as much a usurper as ever Bolingbroke was. In an interesting article this French writer dwells upon the constitution of the army which seems to have declared for Mulai Hafid, and which will form the nucleus of his garrison in Fez in case he decides, as some of the Paris papers, notably

the *Temps* and the *Intransigeant*, think possible, to declare a holy war, i.e., a sort of St. Bartholomew's Day, or war of extermination, against the European settlers in Morocco. There are certain tribes of Moroccan Arabs from whom alone this army is recruited. Thus we read:

"The Moroccan Army of regulars, if we may so call them, have a war effective of 25,000 men. This total varies from time to time, but we state the average. It is a fixed rule that this army only accepts recruits from certain tribes. All the efficient men of such military tribes receive a small stipend in consideration of which they stand ready to provide, when the Sultan calls for it, a contingent of a certain specified strength. The caids, governors of towns or provinces, may also be called upon to levy any battalions needed for certain extraordinary expeditions."

The pay of these soldiers is very meager; and one of the

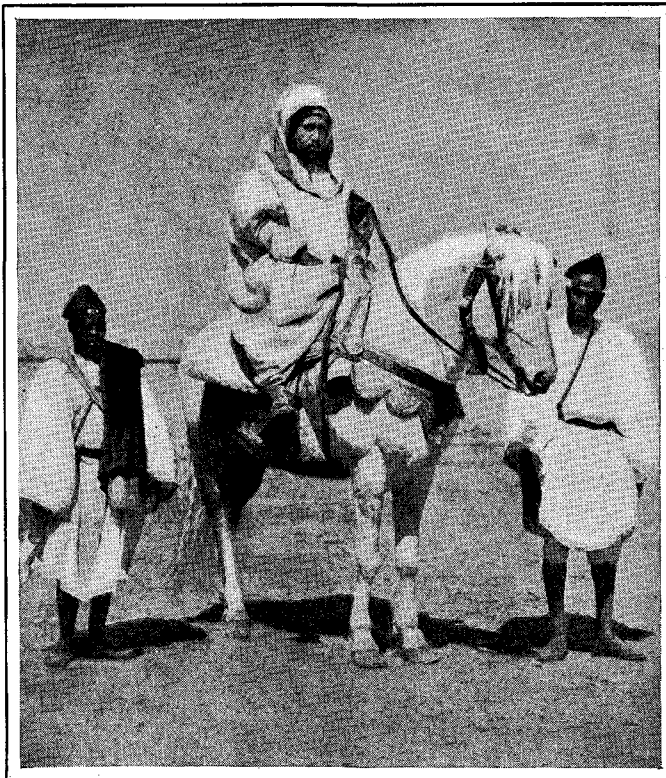
chief difficulties which the French have had with their *goumiers*, or native soldiery in Morocco and Algeria, is to prevent pillaging, a practise which the Sultan encourages in his army as a substitute for pay. On this point the writer in the *Tour du Monde* speaks as follows:

"In time of peace the soldiers of the Sultan's army receive two or three cents a day, and upon this meager wage they have to feed and clothe themselves. The uniform with which the Government supplies them is reserved for parade and review. While thus poorly paid in ordinary times, no sooner does the army come into the field than it battens on pillage and robbery. At once discipline becomes so relaxed that the lash is frequently resorted to in enforcing obedience."

These troops are well armed, but the great hospital-service corps, which form so important a feature in European and such civilized armies as that of the Japanese, is altogether wanting, and the dead and the wounded are left with equal indifference on the field. Thus we read:

"The infantry is armed with Mauser rifles, Martini-Henry rifles, and chassepots. The artillery, 1,500 strong, have sixty guns made by Krupp or Kreuzot, and a dozen mitrailleuses. But the principal arm of the service, both in number and quality, is the cavalry. . . . There is no means of transport except the camel, which is employed for the main baggage. The sick, as well as the wounded and the dead, are abandoned in the rear of the marching columns."

The Europeans who were employed in training these soldiers



MULAI HAFID,
The usurping Sultan who is in the saddle in Morocco.

before the present outbreak were not very successful. They could not make a silk purse out of a sow's ear. In the case of a holy war, however, every Arab of Morocco old enough to carry arms



GENERAL DRUPE,

Commanding the French troops in Morocco, whose repeated victories over the Arabs are, according to the *Paris Temps*, a guaranty of quickly returning order and the early restoration of police control.

seditions Indian editor, "and other repressive measures" carried out by Mr. Morley were instigated by "the exaggerated and misleading telegrams that have been sent to England." But neither Mr. Morley nor all the political doctors in the world can profitably minister to the "mind diseased" of India. The patient must minister to himself, writes another contributor to the *Hindustan Review*, who signs himself "A European On-looker." The inhabitants of India are their own worst enemies. As represented by the men who clamor for nationalism and for independence, they are neither Orientals nor Occidentals. They hang midway between the glorious heroic traditions of their native land and the brand-new civilization of Europe. They have cast off their own religion without embracing the faith of Europe, whose fashions in dress and education they copy, and are neither Anglicized nor nationalized. Hence their feebleness in political action, their short-sightedness in political outlook, their imbecility in political organization. To quote this author's estimate of the modern Hindu progressist and nationalist, the "educated man":

"The so-called educated man—as if education

would rush to join the standard of the Crescent. "Then there would no longer be an army of merely 25,000 men, but 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 warriors would start out against us, for in Morocco every man has a rifle." —Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

INDIA ITS OWN WORST ENEMY

WHILE the English press congratulate Mr. John Morley, Secretary for India, on the promptness with which he has checked sedition in Bengal and the Punjab, and the cartoonist in *Punch* represents that minister as crushing the serpent whose poisonous fangs threaten the British lion, Indian unrest still continues. Mr. Morley has only scotched the snake. Mr. Iswar Saran, writing in the *Hindustan Review* (Allahabad), talks of "Mr. Morley's ignorance of the real state of the country." He adds that "the deportation of Lala Lajpat Rai," the

meant nothing more than success in passing examinations—has shaken hands with his native style of dress, his native etiquette, his native language, and most of all his native cast of thought, without imbibing the truly Western spirit. Meet him where you will, he offers a wretched contrast to his glorious predecessors. In discarding all that he received from them he has been the most unscrupulous. He does not hesitate to talk irreverently of his ancestors, which any Westerner would shrink from doing. The links connecting the present with the past he has most mercilessly cut in twain, and with bated breath he follows foreign fashions, which, however, he imitates most ludicrously, having not the wherewithal to keep them up. He is a man of poor physique, looking little better than a skeleton or a consumptive.

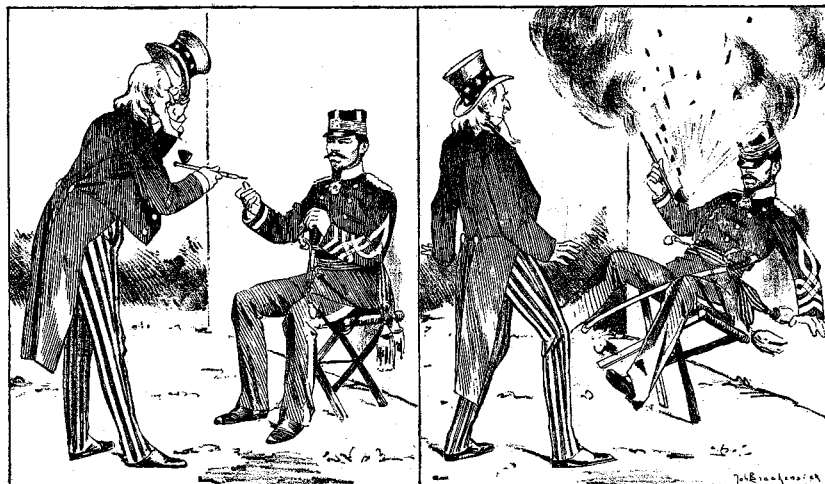
The "educated man" thinks he is becoming Westernized by forsaking his own temple and becoming a profest agnostic. But nationalism can not flourish without some kind of a religion, and he fails to see what the Bible is to the race he is trying to copy. As this writer remarks of Hindus of this class:

"Their insight into English life, if it at all deserves the name, is superficial. The Bible has a pious significance for every cultured English man or woman, and never would he or she dispense with it in his or her business. What they see is the want of ostentation and thence they jump to the absurdity that culture and science can not walk hand-in-hand with religion and piety. If they would only take the trouble to consult some responsible person—I mean one whose personality carries weight—they would be soon disabused of their absurd notions. Again, I would advise them to go to history and see for themselves whether any irreligious nation ever placed anything to its credit. Religion is the only incentive to noble deeds and lofty endeavor when all else totters; and the masses will resist to the death encroachments on religion even if they were dead to all political oppression. The frenzy of religion runs like wildfire, obstacles obviously the most insurmountable vanish into nothingness, and deeds are accomplished in the fury of the moment which would surprize the man in his sober moments. But once that the love of religion ceases to exist, liberty and progress desert the nation, and it may reconcile itself to its abject lot before it would strive against evil."

SPARKS FROM THE ANVIL

"Now that the United States has been drawn into the vortex of world politics," says *The Broad Arrow* (London), "she will have to act with more restraint or there will be trouble. Irresponsibility in a nation is the advance messenger of war."

In the political prison at Riga, according to the *Rigaer Rundschau*, if a prisoner, male or female, shows a head at the barred window, in search for air or light, the sentries shoot at the face, by order of Gen. Baron Meller-Zakomelski, who is called "the Butcher of the Baltic Provinces."



JONATHAN—"I'm sending sixteen battle-ships to the Pacific in honor of you. Let us smoke the pipe of peace over it."
MIKADO—"With all my heart."

MIKADO—"Treason! There's a bomb in the pipe!"
JONATHAN—"Heavens! Who can have sent me that tobacco? I guess it must have come from Manila."

—Amsterdamer.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

HAVE THE JAPANESE BEEN
OVERRATED?

THAT the military sanitation of the Japanese has been overpraised, and that their record along this line in the war with Russia is by no means as good as at first reported, are asserted by *American Medicine* (Philadelphia, August). An editorial writer in this paper says that the Japanese themselves were astounded at first at the high praises showered upon their methods, but that later they seem to have accepted these and to have written and acted accordingly. He says:

"It will be remembered that in wars the deaths by disease are usually four times as numerous as those by wounds, and that the cause is the sudden concentration of masses of men without proper means of sanitation. A somewhat large percentage of deaths by infection is unavoidable by the very conditions of campaigning. The same or worse would occur in a city if the use of water and sewer-pipes were suddenly discontinued. In short, bloody wars few have a chance to be killed by disease; in long wars or those of few battles, such as our Spanish war, few have a chance for death by bullets. Circumstances other than sanitation, therefore, vary the relative numbers of the two kinds of deaths. When it was first reported that the Japanese deaths by disease were only a fourth of those by bullets, it was at once assumed by the Japanophiles that the Jap sanitarians were sixteen times more successful than our own military surgeons. It now appears, from the published reports of military *attachés* who were with the troops in Manchuria, that neglect of sanitation was notorious, and the absence of great epidemics was due to two factors—the wide area over which the soldiers were spread by necessity, and the frequent moves they made. Moving armies are healthy because they run away from their own poisons."

The Japanese death-rates, the writer goes on to say, will never be known. The strength of the field armies has never been divulged, and the total and proportionate numbers of sick and wounded are so diversely and curiously stated as to be incomprehensible. But even the available statistics do not bear out the early reports. The sick-record was not very good, and the number of killed in action was apparently very high, so that not good sanitation, but Oriental slaughter, reversed the death-rates. The writer goes on to assert that physicians have nothing to learn from the Japanese war. He says:

"The publications of their surgeons are very disappointing in their childlike simplicity. They have merely copied the elements of sanitation of the Occident. The masses of line officers and soldiers were ignorant of even the fundamentals. Any one who knows the nation could have predicted that much. The reports of superhuman intelligence are pure myths. The blinking owl has a great reputation for wisdom he does not possess. We have previously mentioned the disappointment occasioned by an article

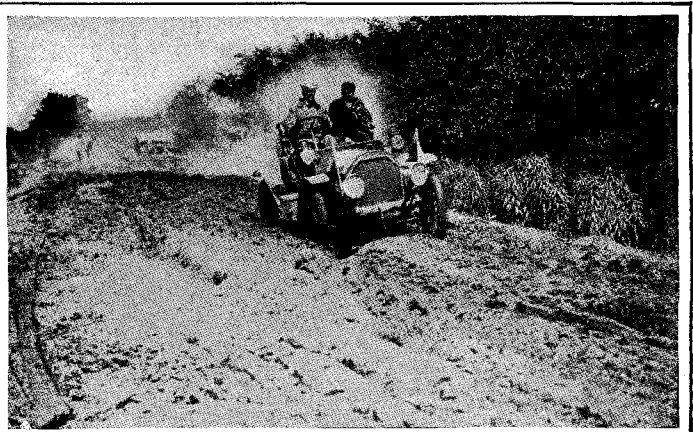
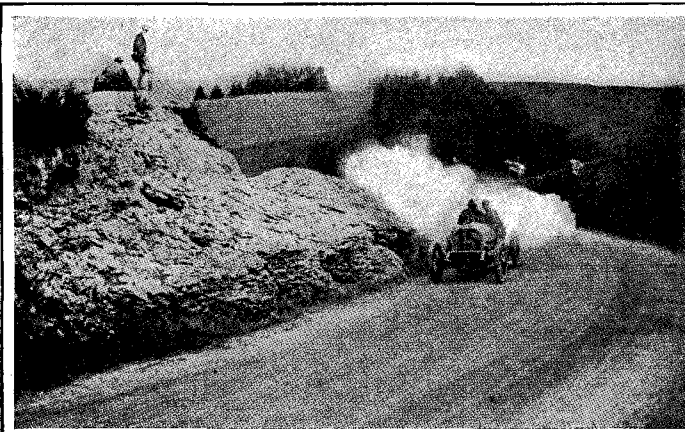
by Surgeon-General Suzuki of the Japanese Navy. At his visit to America he was not prepared for the encomiums on their sanitation and wisely declined to answer the questions showered upon him. He now publishes some statistics which he assures us are reliable as they have come from the Army itself. . . . He says that tho the war lasted but twenty-one months, there were twenty-one great battles and fifty little ones, and there were 220,812 men wounded, of whom 47,367 subsequently died. Tho he does not give the number killed outright, nor the number of troops engaged, the figures appear to substantiate the charges of needless slaughter. In the field army there were 236,223 men sick enough to go to hospital—and that means they were very sick. The 'trivial' cases treated by surgeons with the troops are not included. Even among the home troops there were 97,850 admitted to hospital, which is not a good record at all for home sanitation. When it is considered that American army statistics of the sick include every case excused from even the least part of his duty, and that the serious cases are but a small proportion, these Japanese figures are a confession of a serious amount of disease. Suzuki states that one-fourth of the cases were beriberi, a preventable disease. The early reports that it was not common or was even absent were pure inventions.

"We must accept everything from the Orient with a grain of allowance—even Suzuki's assertion that an apothecary has invented a perfect sterilizing filter, for such a thing seems impossible. No doubt the wagons for boiling water deserve examination. . . .

"The ratio of deaths by wounds and disease is reported to be 1 to 0.37, as compared to the ratio of 1 to 1.8 in modern European war. Suzuki rejects the accepted ratio of one killed to four dead of disease as asserted by the Japanophiles, but he . . . states that the death-rate from disease, by the above comparison, is only one-third that of European wars, not one-sixteenth. The few figures he presents warrant the assertion that the deaths by disease were practically the same as in every war, but that the killed were three times as numerous as in European wars. Thus vanishes a myth whose very existence has been inexplicable."

A HUMILIATING COMPARISON

TO one who is interested in American progress in road-building, the accompanying pictures, which are published on the first page of *The Car* (London), without other comment than the legend beneath, afford food for thought. In the upper photograph Jenatzy is seen rounding a corner in the recent Circuit des Ardennes race in France; in the lower a competitor in our own Glidden trophy tour is seen passing over the road from Toledo, Ohio, to South Bend, Ind. That the latter is not typical of American roads is true, tho the readers of *The Car* will doubtless consider it so, but that it represents the condition of countless American highways that ought to be in good repair is unfortunately the case.



A CONTRAST IN ROADS—FRENCH AND AMERICAN.

IDENTIFYING CRIMINALS BY PHOTOGRAPHIC MEASUREMENT

A SYSTEM of personal measurement based on the use of a special photographic apparatus, by which valuable evidence can be obtained in the investigation of crimes, has been devised by Dr. Alphonse Bertillon, the well-known chief of the Department of Identification of the Paris Prefecture of Police. The new method, we are told by a writer in *Popular Science Siftings* (London, August 17), is based on an ingenious application of the laws of perspective to photography. Photographs of the person to be measured are made on various scales without moving the camera, so that the real dimensions can be calculated from measurements of the photographs. Says the paper named above:

"Theoretically the problem is simple, but in practise it is complicated by several difficulties. In the first place, in order to obtain a number of photographs on different scales of an object placed at a fixed distance from the camera, it is necessary to use an equal number of lenses, or combinations of lenses, of different and appropriate focal lengths. The change of the entire combination for each change in focal length would involve great expense for lenses as well as probable displacement of the optical center.

"In Bertillon's apparatus the back lens remains fixed and may be combined with any one of six front lenses of graduated focal length, without displacing the optical center of the entire combination. . . . The camera, which is mounted with its axis vertical, is a large rectangular wooden box supported by three legs. In one side are six slots at distances from the optical center corresponding to the focal lengths of the six combinations of lenses, and the plate-holder, measuring 10 by 12 inches, is inserted in the slit corresponding to the combination used.

"The optical center is about $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet above a fixed horizontal plane, the plane of reference—median or middle plane—which is itself 8 inches above the floor. Hence, as the lens has a focal depth of 16 inches it will give a sharp image of any point within a distance of 8 inches above or below the median plane. Portions of the objects situated above this plane and consequently within less than $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet of the lens will, of course, be less reduced than equal areas of the plane of reference. It has been determined that the scale of dimensions increases by $\frac{1}{100}$ for each $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of elevation, between the limits of 72 and 96 inches from the lens. Hence, if the photograph is surrounded by perspective scales, the real dimensions of a part of the object in any plane parallel to the photograph can be computed from measurements of the corresponding part. The method appears susceptible of numerous applications, especially to anatomy and natural history."

ARTIFICIAL HONEY—The following interesting facts about the manufacture of artificial honey are from a paper on the subject by Professor Herzfeld read before a convention of sugar-manufacturers at Breslau, Germany. Our translation is that of a summary in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris), which credits *La Sucrerie Belge* (March):

"When refined sugar is 'inverted' [altered in crystalline structure] almost completely, in conditions that have been well determined, it solidifies like natural honey, after standing a long time, but may easily be reliquefied by heating. Bee-keepers have attacked artificial honey, and have even gone so far as to talk of the 'falsification' of honey. It has been proposed to oblige manufacturers of artificial honey to add to their product some foreign substance that may enable chemists to distinguish it from natural honey.

"The addition of invert sugar improves the quality of honey by

making it more digestible. Besides, sugar is the only food that may be produced in absolute purity, and its addition should not be considered a falsification. Bees often visit flowers that have disagreeable flavors. Tony Keller has shown that real chestnut honey often has a repulsive taste, that from rye has a taste of bitter almonds, asparagus honey is disagreeable, colza honey is oily, that from onions betrays its origin, and so on. Such honeys are notably improved by the addition of invert sugar. . . . There are numerous extracts for giving the aroma of honey, but none of them can replace that of natural honey. By adding invert sugar, however, to natural honey of strong aroma, an excellent result is obtained."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

AMPHIBIOUS VEHICLES

SOME interesting facts in the history of attempts to build boats that shall also be able to run on land are noted by a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris, August 17). This history, at least in the United States, runs back nearly one hundred years; and the end is not yet. We read:

"Near the opening of the nineteenth century, when steam-engines were just coming into use, Oliver Evans [of Philadelphia] devised a singular machine to which, thinking that new objects should have new names, he gave the no less singular appellation of *Orukter amphibolos*. This was a steam vehicle that could propel itself either on land or on water.

"We do not know what became of this invention; but the Americans have retained it, at least in part, since in the last years of the century they have employed, under the name of 'steam warping-tugs,' tow-boats of special design in the logging business of Ontario. These machines are intended to move masses of logs, both on the lakes and rivers, and also over dry land, to get them to the water.

"With an engine of about 20 horse-power, these boats, for they are really boats, move over the water by means of paddle-wheels. Their means of land locomotion are less perfect, for they have no wheels. These would be useless on the rough, log-strewn ground, and are replaced by smooth steel shoes under the hull. When desired, a steel cable several thousand feet long is fixed to a tree-trunk, and a capstan, worked by the engine of the warping-tug, serves to move both the vessel and its tow, with a force that surmounts all obstacles.

"Recently, this type of vehicle has been brought nearer perfection; for several years, to save the trouble of transferring freight and passengers, there has been used on a chain of Swedish lakes a form of boat which, after crossing one lake, passes into the next over the intervening strip of land.

"Evidently the idea of the amphibious boat has been in the air. About 1889 Madame Truax, of New York, caused to be built a steel boat mounted on bicycle wheels; the rear wheels were actuated by an electric motor run by a storage battery. On land this vehicle ran about 16 kilometers [10 miles] an hour; when it descended into the water and became a boat, the speed was considerably less. It was propelled by floats fixed to the spokes of the rear wheels."

The latest amphibious vehicle, that of Mr. Ravallier, in France, has recently been described in these columns. After discussing it, and noting that it uses at times the principle of the warping-tug, in employing a cable to haul itself up a steep bank, the writer goes on:

"Such a device is the dream of many tourists, but the transitions from land to water and the reverse will be fruitful in accidents; it will often happen that a favorable point for the change of elements must be sought for a long time. This was foreseen by our friend Jules Verne, who predicted so many things that are now



DR. ALPHONSE BERTILLON,

Inventor of the "Bertillon system" of measuring criminals, and chief of the Identification Department of the Paris police. He has devised a new plan for identifying criminals by photographic measurement.

accomplished facts; his 'Master of the World' owed his whole power to a combined automobile-boat and air-ship. . . . But without joking, several days ago E. de Perrodil, writing of this latest invention, says in closing: ' . . . We should not stop in the way of progress. Later we shall see automobiles that will be not only boats, but dirigible balloons.' We are still more ambitious; we shall not be satisfied until the machine of the future is not only all this, but a good submarine."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

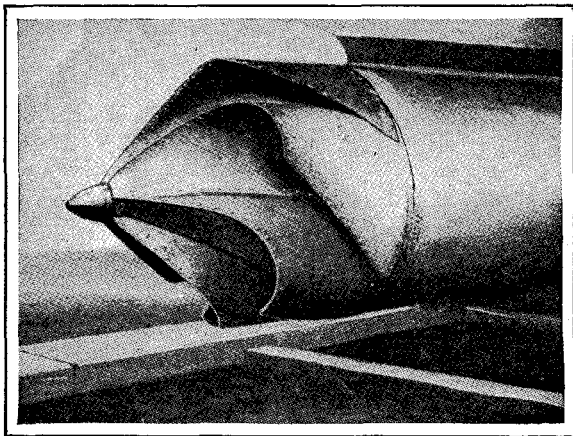
A NEW TYPE OF MOTOR-BOAT

A MOTOR-BOAT in which the screw-propeller is placed at the bow instead of at the stern was launched on July 27, at the Beilvaire shipyard, near Nantes, France. The boat is the invention of André Gambin, who claims that it can not be capsized, except possibly in making a short turn at high speed, when great skill on the part of the steersman will be required. Says M. J. Peltier in a descriptive article contributed to *The Scientific American* (New York, August 24):

"The boat is propelled by a 'typhonoid' screw, 31½ inches in diameter, which is placed at the bow, as shown in the illustrations. The inventor has guaranteed a speed of 100 kilometers, or more than 62 miles, per hour.

"Mr. Gambin, after fifteen years of fruitless attempts to improve the action of the ordinary screw-propeller, conceived the idea of converting the defects of that apparatus into advantages by the adoption of the 'typhonoid,' placed at the bow instead of at the stern of the vessel. Without going into theoretical details it may suffice to point out that the injurious effects of centrifugal displacement and the central void are thus converted into beneficial effects, and the limit to the advantageous increase in the velocity of rotation of the propeller is removed. The name *typhonoid* is derived from a Greek word which means a whirlwind, and the apparatus is designed to act by suction, in the manner of a water-spout.

"Very curious experiments were made by the inventor two years ago with models about eight feet long, driven by clockwork, and velocities exceeding 40 miles per hour were obtained. Last May another series of experiments was made with a typhonoid two inches in diameter, for the purpose of determining the tractive effort and the energy expended in moving large and measured volumes and weights. The results were not only satisfactory, but surprising. From these two series of experiments it seems fair to infer that the typhonoid will produce the maximum speed for a given expenditure of power. Furthermore, as the typhonoid presents no projecting edges, it is manifestly superior to the ordinary screw-propeller for the navigation of shallow waters containing vegetable growths. The typhonoid propeller consists of a number

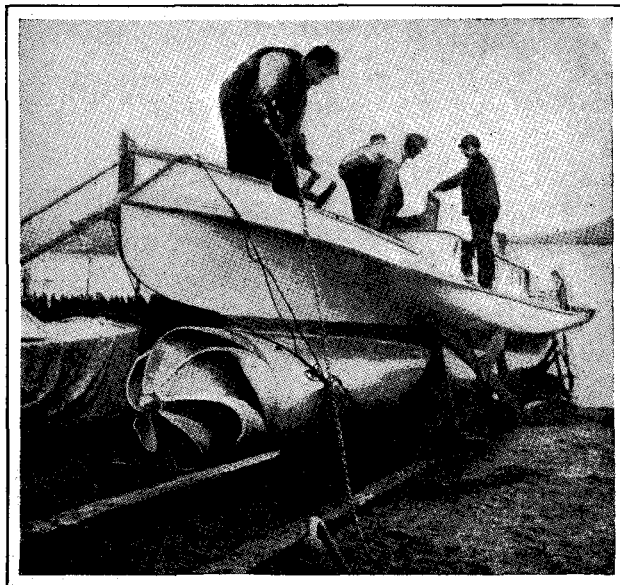


By courtesy of "The Scientific American."

SIDE VIEW OF THE NEW PROPELLER,
Showing its location at the forward end of the tube.

of blades—six in this instance—symmetrically distributed around an axis and terminating in a cylindrical tube. Each blade is composed of two sheets or surfaces. One sheet is spiral-cylindrical, like a loosely rolled sheet of paper, with its inner edge at the axis

and its outer portion forming part of the enveloping tube. The other sheet is smaller, inclined, and helicoidal, like the blade of an ordinary screw-propeller. It extends from the front edge of the cylindrical sheet to a spiral line traced some distance behind



By courtesy of "The Scientific American."

MOTOR-BOAT WITH THE NEW "TYPHONOID" PROPELLER.

the front of the cylindrical sheet of the preceding blade. The front edges of the two sheets of each blade are riveted together and form a salient cutting edge which slopes backward from the apex to the circumference at an angle of forty-five degrees to the axis.

"A French naval engineer, after making a minute examination of the inventor's plans and calculations, has asserted that the Gambin typhonoid far surpasses all other propellers in efficiency, and has expressed his confidence in the ability of the new boat to develop a speed of much more than 62 miles an hour, with an expenditure of energy of 100 horse-power."

SECRET OF MAKING JOSS-STICKS DISCOVERED

THE composition and manufacture of the well-known "joss-sticks," used in Chinese worship, which have long remained mysteries, have recently been revealed by the investigations of two travelers long resident in the Orient. Their results, which are given in detail in the *Bulletin des Sciences Pharmacologiques*, are thus summarized in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, August 7). We read:

"In all countries where Buddhist worship is celebrated there is a great consumption of 'joss-sticks.' These ceremonial candles, whose use corresponds very nearly to that of the wax candles used in the ceremonies of the Catholic Church, are lighted on similar occasions—ceremonies of festivity or mourning, prayer or thanksgiving to divinities, etc. Joss-sticks are at once candles and incense, since, like the latter, they burn without apparent flame. Their preparation is shrouded in some mystery, and the process is still practically unknown, those who carry it on being chosen from a special class and kept in rigorous seclusion. Messrs. L. Decker and P. Hurrier, in a long sojourn in Indo-China and China, have succeeded in discovering the essential points of their fabrication.

"A squared strip of bamboo, of varying length and thickness, according to the size of joss-stick that is to be made, is skilfully rolled on an inclined surface, in a mixture of odoriferous powders agglutinated by resin, made viscous by slight elevation of temperature. One of the ends is left as it is, to serve as a handle. In some cases the bamboo is replaced with a flexible rod which enables the joss-stick to be rolled in spiral form.

"The composition of the odoriferous powders varies with the country; those used in Indo-China come generally from the

province of Canton and include fourteen different drugs, among which may be named camphor, sandalwood, aconite, and clove.

"Aconite, whose presence is somewhat surprising, really plays the part of a preservative and protects the joss-sticks well against the attacks of rats, mice, etc. As for the camphor, it is of use from more than one point of view; its odor is agreeable and its combustion easy; it enables the joss-stick to burn without going out, and appears to replace the saltpeter used in our 'Armenian papers.'"—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

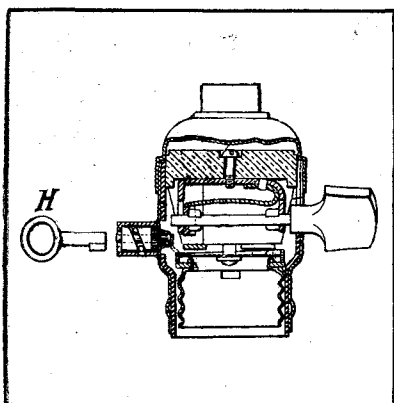
TO FOIL LAMP-THIEVES

IT is frequently desirable to prevent theft of incandescent lamp-bulbs in public places. To effect this, a socket has been produced that locks the lamp so that it can not be removed by an unauthorized person. Says a writer in *The Western Electrician* (Chicago, August 17):

"Curiously enough, this is not accomplished by actually securing the lamp-base rigidly in the socket, as might appear the first solution, tho a moment's consideration would show that with the

base thus prevented from turning, a slight effort would twist the glass bulb out the base, resulting in the destruction of the lamp anyway.

"Instead, on attempted removal by unscrewing, the lamp turns easily and promisingly for ten or fifteen turns or until the uninitiated would-be remover begins to notice that the lamp is no farther out of the socket than when he commenced his efforts. The internal-threaded cup which carries the lamp is free to



A LAMP-SOCKET THAT LOCKS.

turn on a swivel, so that, unless its movement is arrested during the twisting operation, it turns with the lamp-base, from which it does not unscrew. A key (H) is arranged to be inserted in the side of the socket, which locks the cup against rotation while the lamp is being inserted or unscrewed.

"The inventor of this thief-proof socket describes a form of construction which has certain important practical advantages. It may be strongly, lightly, and cheaply made and involves the minimum of alteration of the ordinary standard socket, utilizing most of the parts without change. No change in the exterior shell is necessary except cutting the hole for receiving the lateral key-shell. The screw-socket or cup is not liable to be strained or distorted if the lamp be too forcibly screwed in; no distortion or wear of the parts can affect the conductive contact with the switch in the closed position; and the lock admits of the use of a small key entering through a keyhole so small as to practically preclude tampering with the lock.

"While the invention has been illustrated in the accompanying drawing as applied to the ordinary Edison socket, the invention is not limited to this application, but is applicable to any socket with which the lamp is connected by screwing into place, or by any other means requiring a rotative movement."

CALOMEL AND SALT—The simultaneous use of these two substances in the same medicine has always been avoided by pharmacists on the understanding that one of the products of the chemical reaction between them was corrosive sublimate, a powerful mineral poison. Curiously enough, it now appears that, altho this substance is really formed, it is produced only in minute quantities. The reaction takes place normally with the natural chlorin compounds of the body whenever calomel is taken as a medicine, and it is even asserted that whatever value it has is not its own, but is due to the traces of corrosive sublimate thus produced. Says the *Medicinische Wochenschrift* (Munich, Germany) as translated in *The National Druggist* (St. Louis, August):

"Mixtures of calomel and salt have ever been looked upon with suspicion. It has been supposed that some corrosive sublimate might form, and hence the ancient precautions never to combine salt and calomel in a prescription, and to avoid salted food products during calomel medication. It should be remembered, however, that the stomach secretes hydrochloric acid and that the system contains much salt, which being the case, if the above theory be correct, every exhibition of calomel might be expected to change into corrosive sublimate to such extent that poisoning would ensue. The Spaniard Carracido has conclusively shown that corrosive sublimate is formed when salt and calomel are brought together, but he finds the amount generated so minute that no toxic effect is possible. The same effect was noted with hydrochloric acid and calomel. Now comes this same authority and declares that this production of a minute amount of corrosive sublimate is just what is wanted, since it is to this trace of sublimate that the cholagog action of calomel must be credited. Another physician, Puerta, has shown that the amount of sublimate thus formed depends on the quantity of salt present, and is also affected by the temperature."

AN AUTOMOBILE SEARCH-LIGHT

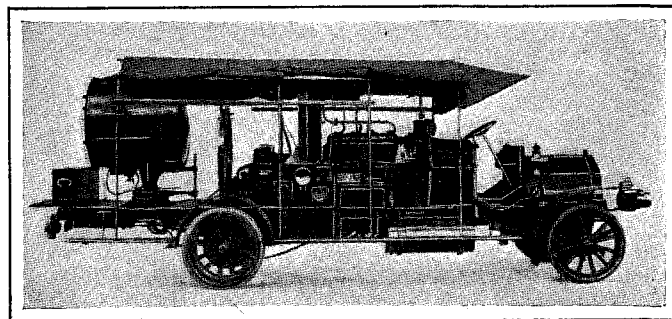
THE latest thing in military devices would appear to be the automobile search-light recommended for adoption in the British Army and tested in the recent maneuvers. This is described and illustrated in an article contributed to *La Nature* (Paris, August 10) by Will Darvill. Says this writer:

"The British War Office has discovered a new application of mechanical locomotion, answering to one of the needs of a campaigning army; it has adopted experimentally an automobile searchlight, which has given the best results and whose trials have been most satisfactory. . . .

"The vehicle is intended to make a speed of 35 to 40 kilometers [22 to 25 miles] an hour. The wheels are of the English artillery type; they are real cannon wheels with bronze treads furnished with specially solid pneumatic tires enabling the machine to traverse, at a speed varying from 20 to 25 kilometers [12 to 16 miles] an hour, cultivated fields, bad country roads, etc.

"The chassis, entirely of steel, is about 6 meters [20 feet] long; it has a platform supporting a 4-cylinder Brooke petroleum motor of 45 horse-power. This motor has a double purpose, serving at once to propel the vehicle and to feed the electric lamp of the search-light. The latter is most carefully constructed and is a real instrument of precision, very ingeniously and delicately regulated. With candle-power evaluated at 40,000 it projects to a distance of five or six kilometers [three or four miles] a mobile beam of light, easily turned in all directions. . . . It is controlled by hand and its lens has a diameter of nearly a meter.

"The automobile search-light may, without fatigue or the necessity of recharging, run 180 to 200 kilometers [112 to 124 miles] and the light will last without interruption, under normal conditions,



THE AUTOMOBILE SEARCH-LIGHT.

during a period varying from 10 to 12 hours. Four men serve as the crew, both for working the search-light and running the automobile. The light may be used either when the vehicle is at rest or on the march. It takes about 75 seconds to light the projector, and the projected beam is of great clearness, even when in motion. At rest it has as absolute stability as that of a masonry lighthouse, showing no vibration either from motor or from dynamo. . . .

"The British Army, and landing parties in the Navy, will

shortly be furnished with a certain number of these Brooke searchlight motor-cars. . . . The Royal Engineers have made a very enthusiastic report in which it is stated that the new device is likely to render great service in time of hostilities.

"The vehicle shown in the illustration belongs to the Tyne Volunteer Engineers. Another type is being devised; it is proposed to modify the present construction by mounting the projector on a separate car connected with the one bearing the motor and dynamos. The towing will be done by a cable rolled on a drum. This arrangement would seem likely not to give so good results as that of the earlier type described in the present article."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SANITARY DISHWASHING

THAT dishes need a thorough cleansing to avoid the danger of infection by a previous user seems clearly indicated by the recent experiments of Messrs. Christiani and Michelis, described by the authors in the *Revue Médicale de la Suisse Romande*. The writer of an article in *Cosmos* (Paris, July 20) notes that hygienists have often dwelt on the insufficiency of ordinary dishwashing, especially in hotels. It may be added that, in this country, attention has recently been called to the ordinary drug-store soda-fountain, as a place where glasses are used indiscriminately with very little cleansing. The writer of the note in *Cosmos* thus summarizes the results of the experiments alluded to above:

"1. A series of three glasses was simply wiped with sterilized cloth, without previous washing;

"2. Another series . . . was rinsed in a basin of cold water and then wiped, as is generally done in kitchens; that is, with little care;

"3. A third series was washed and rinsed in fresh water, then wiped with great care, as is done in laboratories.

"More or less abundant cultures of germs were obtained in the cases of simple wiping and of insufficient washing, while rare cultures or even negative results were had with abundant washing and careful wiping.

"It is thus seen that the act of dishwashing is extremely beneficial, and that, while careless washing only partly removes the germs, an abundant washing, even in cold or lukewarm water, followed by careful wiping, may either entirely remove the bacteria or at least so reduce their number that they cease to be practically a menace to health.

"It is thus an exaggeration to assert that a washed dish is almost as dangerous, bacteriologically, as an unwashed one. A carelessly washed and badly wiped dish certainly exposes those who use it to dangers which are as real, tho perhaps not as great, as those of a dirty dish; but, on the contrary, a dish carefully washed and rinsed, and particularly well wiped, while it may not always be bacteriologically sterile, presents no practical danger of infection, because the number of germs that may still remain alive upon it is considerably reduced.

"In fact, the experiments of Christiani and Michelis show that if sufficient trouble is taken in cleansing a dish it may be rendered innocuous; but the question is, how this may be done most conveniently. It is a good thing to remember that the nearer water is to the boiling point, the better it will sterilize; also, the addition of two per cent. of carbonate of soda makes the sterilization infinitely easier, even at 50° [122° F.]."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

DISADVANTAGES OF STEEL CARS—That steel passenger-coaches will not make travel any safer is asserted by D. C. Moon, assistant general manager of the Lake Shore Railroad, in an interview published in the *Cleveland Plain Dealer* and reproduced in *The Industrial World*. Mr. Moon is quoted as saying:

"I am not decrying steel passenger construction. I see where it might be economy for the railroads to replace present equipment gradually with the new kind, but I can't see where anything is given the public by such an innovation. It is certainly not true

that the new coaches would be built of solid steel. If they were it would take a few more engines to haul them. The present passenger-coach with steel underframes weighs from forty to fifty tons. All-steel construction would mean that the coaches would weigh four times as much. We will have to keep an interior of a certain amount of wood and other inflammables, and for that reason the steel car is apt to catch fire. In the event of an accident it would be impossible to reach victims encased in a steel car. It is the underframe that ought to be of strong steel. The danger now is in the telescoping of cars. The underwork in the most modern equipments protects against the telescoping as long as the cars stay on the rail. When they leave the rail the steel car would not save the people. The weight, if of all-steel make, would do injury. If merely covered by steel on the outside, the situation would be about as it is now."

SCIENCE BREVITIES

"At Washington a movement is on foot," says *Commercial America* (Philadelphia), "to instal at the Congressional Library a department of phonographic records containing the utterances of statesmen and other distinguished men from all parts of the world. The idea, it is said by *The Electrical World*, started with the gift of a phonographic record of an address delivered by Kaiser Wilhelm. An attempt will be made to have the leading men of the country talk into the phonograph, and records thus made will be sent to the library. The Smithsonian Institution has some most interesting records of Indian dialects, and the authorities propose to follow the example of the French and Austrian governments to preserve famous voices of the stage as well as of the forum. The New York Electrical Society can contribute the record made by the late Vice-President Hobart in opening the electrical exposition given under its auspices."

REGARDING the possibilities of the Florida Everglades as a sugar-producing region, touched upon in a recent article quoted in these columns from *The Manufacturers' Record*, the following editorial comment is made by *The Sugar Planters' Journal* (New Orleans): "The supposed possibilities of 2,500,000 tons of sugar being produced from 500,000 acres is too absurd for consideration, for Cuba, the ideal sugar country both as to land and climate, does not average more than half that yield, or about 5,000 pounds of sugar to the acre, against this Florida claim of 10,000 pounds. If the reclaimed lands of the Everglades should average 3,000 pounds of sugar to the acre it would be a good sugar return, quite as much as the most optimistic sugar man who knows would care to figure on. There has been too much overoptimistic speculation as to what the infinite, latent possibilities of the Everglades are. Such claims have no foundation whatever, and can but work harm to the State of Florida and the Southern sugar industry in the end."

"Possibly experimenters have been working at the wrong end of the smoke problem," says the *Minneapolis Journal*, "in seeking an apparatus which will consume the smoke while it consumes the coal. The gas-man separates the coal, taking what he wants in his business and selling the coke remainder to be burned. In the same manner a Londoner, one Thomas Parker, who is said to be an eminent engineer, has invented a process by which all the smoke-producing qualities are removed from coal before it is fired. The process, which has not been made public, is by a distillation of the coal at low temperature. The process saves the hydrocarbons intact and gives a glossy substance which is claimed to have more heat value than the original, while it is free from dirt. The process has been indorsed by Sir W. B. Richmond, Royal Academy, president of the Coal Smoke Abatement Society, who declares that its general adoption in the metropolitan district is desirable. He believes if its use became general 'the greatest evil of modern times, coal smoke in the air,' would be overcome, and that if this were done London would rise in new splendor. Not merely London, but the cities of all the world would take on a new life if coal smoke in the air were abated. The Parker process apparently makes hard coal out of soft coal by removing the loose volatile parts which fly up the chimney in soot and become an offense to the nostril, a danger to health, and a curse to mankind generally."

"THERE has been more or less talk," says *Cassier's Magazine*, "about the extent to which young college graduates in the United States find ready employment in the large shops and manufacturing establishments almost immediately upon the completion of their college courses, and it is interesting to be able to confirm the correctness of this state of affairs at the present time. In a communication from the professor of mechanical engineering in one of the large technical colleges the following statement will explain itself and form interesting reading for those who are interested in the relation of modern educational methods to practical life. This especial school is but an example of the experience in other engineering educational institutions, and this particular professor says: 'We will graduate fifty men this year, and a fine crowd of fellows. They are all placed except three or four, who want a special kind of work and will get it. Three of them go to Schenectady, three to Westinghouse Electric, three to the United Gas Improvement Company, two to the Baldwin Locomotive Works, one each to Cramps, Southwark, Ambridge, American Locomotive Works, two to the New York Telephone Company, etc.' No better evidence than the above report could be given as to the extent to which the modern engineering training of the technical school is furnishing men immediately acceptable to employers, and the names of the works which thus take the graduates into their service give additional proof of the acceptability of the college graduate."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

HOW THE OUSTED PRIESTS OF FRANCE LIVE

WE learn from the European press that the precarious condition of the clerical life of France at present has driven many who once were incumbents of large and important parishes, to seek in some way or another, now that their income has been confiscated, a living from the labor of their hands. The clergy and members of the monastic orders in the Church of Rome have always been practical and industrious men, and William II. of Germany has tried over and over again, as we are told by a writer in the *Gaulois du Dimanche* (Paris), "to attract to his country these exiles of the monastery who were stricken with legal death in France by the illegal methods which we all know about." "He was convinced that they would add to his provinces a producing force, an element of prosperity, which it was important to cultivate."

It is interesting at the present moment to see how the clergy in France, who have universally been "stricken with legal death," have fallen back upon the resources of handicraft and secular labor as a means of obtaining a livelihood, just as the *émigrés* of the eighteenth century crowded to London and other capitals of Europe and undertook the teaching of languages, music, or drawing for their subsistence. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* gives an interesting account of the vocations to which a deprived priest flees for refuge. Yet, after all, these religious men are only following the example of the apostles. To quote from the article referred to:

"An unforeseen result of the separation of church and state in France has been to make the Church of France more apostolic than it has ever been before. Peter was a fisherman; Paul a tentmaker. Thus a great number of the French priests are looking round for opportunities of earning their daily bread by the labor of their hands. Several of them are keeping bees and living on the sale of honey. Others have large poultry-yards and live by selling eggs and fowls for the table. The breeding of blooded dogs, such as poodles, makes a profitable occupation for a number of them. The curé of Labourgabe has a profitable trade in the fruits he preserves and has become quite famous for the geese he rears."

These are all country occupations and require little practise in handicraft. The towns are being sought by such of the clergy as possess mechanical skill and can handle tools. To quote further:

"Many of the clergy show a preference for handicraft. The curé of La Pannonie has set up a lathe and become a turner. Wheelmaking suits the priest of Averdon, who has accordingly become a wheelwright and carriage-builder, while as a side issue he undertakes the repair of sewing-machines and bicycles. The curé of Maurages has turned locksmith. But the favorite trade of these spiritual men is that of watchmaking, in which at least seven noted curés are known to be engaged. Humbler vocations are also selected. The curé of La Tadière has taken to tailoring, the expastor of Négron weaves rugs, while about ten of his *confrères* do knitting, producing stockings and underwear. Among the most respected and honored of French village clergymen is the curé of Héricourt, who now applies himself to the stationery business,

the printing of visiting-cards, etc. Some of these clerical workers in lay professions are bookbinders or photographers."

Among so refined a body of men as the French clergy there must needs be many who can do something better than raise geese or knit stockings. Hence we read:

"There are many artists among these excluded clergymen; for instance, the curé of Saint Paul (Oise), who has long been renowned as a painter and under the name of Hollebreke exhibits every year in the Salon, has no difficulty in living by his brush and palette. The congregation of Maguils-Reigniers in the Vendée have lost from among them a renowned sculptor in the person of their exiled pastor, who has gone to Paris, there to practise his art. In fact, these clergy turned lay breadwinners have finally formed themselves into an alliance—it may as well be called a trade-union; they have also founded a newspaper as the organ of their alliance, under the title of the *Trait-d'Union* (Blace, Rhone department)."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*



MRS. ANNIE BESANT.

Who expresses her approval of President Roosevelt's views of race suicide, because, she says, "there are so many souls clamoring for reincarnation."

MRS. BESANT ON PREINCARNATION

MRS. ANNIE BESANT, the newly elected president of the Theosophical Society, said, upon her arrival in America, that she was "perfectly confident" she had lived a number of times. She also affirmed her belief in the transmigration of souls; and, when asked by a reporter for the *New York Tribune* to explain her view of the viability of souls, declared that she saw the soul as a "force akin to electricity, but much finer." Electricity, she corrected herself, is only cited by way of comparison and must not be confused with the soul. "The soul can leave one body and pass into another," she asserted. "It may leave the last body and enter into the astral body." Asked how she could believe that she had lived before, the answer was:

"I would not use the word believe, rather let me say I know I have lived before. You, for instance, would not say you believed you were a child at one time. You know that you were. You would say, 'I was a child.' So I say I have lived before. It is really a training of memory to understand that one has lived before. Some persons can not remember back to their days of childhood. But with a little training they can go back a bit further, and by careful cultivation they are able to go back to a previous existence. The tendency of the scientists to-day is to prove the existence of the soul. They have thus separated man from the animal. The tendency of humanity to-day is toward the spiritual rather than the material. I prefer to call it idealism. Thirty years ago I was inclined strongly to materialism, but with age and the advancement of thought in that time I now believe in spirituality. The trend of science is to end materialism, which is in its descendancy."

Mrs. Besant declared that she approved of President Roosevelt's views on race suicide chiefly because she thought it wrong to set any artificial limitation upon birth, since there were so many souls clamoring for reincarnation. She would, however, restrict the children of the poor, where they were found unable to obtain sufficient physical and mental advantages. Hypnotism, as an ally to theosophical belief, was also touched upon. Thus:

"I know a hypnotist in Paris. His name is Roussow, and he

has done some very clever things in his hypnotic way in assisting his subjects to recall the past. He succeeded in making persons with poor memories recall incidents of early childhood. He told me that he had succeeded in recalling former existences to some persons under his influence, but I doubt his accomplishment. He is working along correct lines and some day he will be successful."

"COLLIER'S" INDICTMENT OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS

ONE of the recent "house-cleaning" exploits of *Collier's Weekly* has been the ventilation of the alliance of religious journalism and "the great American fraud." By the latter we are to understand the advertising of patent nostrums and injurious medicines. In their issue for August 3 the matter was reviewed in detail, names were called, offenses stated, and certain editors invoked to explain "the inconsistency of printing fraudulent and dangerous medical advertisements in a medium whose avowed object is the betterment of humanity." Such as are guilty are stigmatized as "lacking the principle or the courage to purge their journals of this taint," and, therefore, "accept it in its entirety or in graded phases of compromise." In order to deal justly, *Collier's* promises a second article for the near future which "will open the case for the defense," allowing editors to speak "in justification or in exculpation of their alliance with the Great American Fraud." Some journals, however, have not waited for this opportunity and are already on the ground with their statement. Heading the list of the "accused"—those "who deliberately betray, for gain, the faith of their readers; paid traitors to every household into which they enter"—stands *The Christian Endeavor World* (Boston). *Collier's* indictment of this paper, written by Mr. Samuel Hopkins Adams, is as follows:

"*The Christian Endeavor World*, as the 'official representative of the Christian-Endeavor movement,' displays, as its editorial motto, 'Continuing the Golden Rule.' That is very good so far as it goes. But, after studying its medical columns, I would suggest as a second motto, to be printed above its advertisements, the warning, *Caveat emptor!* For the intending purchaser may well beware in reading the man-traps which constitute so large a part of *The Christian Endeavor World's* patronage. Clippings from a few issues, taken haphazard, show, in the line of medical advertising, eight obvious swindles, five dangerous quackeries, and seven promised 'cures' for diseases which are incurable by medicine."

Religious papers are quoted as declaring that "thousands of dollars' worth of advertising" is rejected by them every year. This is taken by Mr. Adams to refer to "booze medicines," which when bearing a name obviously suggestive of alcohol, are tabooed. But *The Baptist and Reflector* (Nashville) is charged with advertising "fourteen rank medical fakes, seven dangerous 'remedies,'" and with publishing "six advertisements of charlatans who prey upon sufferers from incurable disease, five of them being cancer quacks." *The Evangelical Messenger* (Cleveland) carries, according to the writer, advertisements of a blood-vitalizer, "a fraud on the face of it," and also a certain delusive cancer treatment; *The Christian Index*, of Georgia, is said to urge its readers to patronize, among other nostrums, four cancer cures and half a dozen fake medicines. The *Richmond Religious Herald*, we read, "which is filled with quackery of all kinds, willingly prints, as reading matter, an exact imitation of a legitimate paragraph," exploitations of a cancer cure. "For thus deceiving its own subscribers it receives an extra rate from the charlatans." *The Cumberland Presbyterian* (Nashville) is quoted as saying regarding the physician who performs a "knifeless cancer cure" that he "is personally known to some of those connected with *The Cumberland Presbyterian*, and we have every reason to believe that he is a reliable man and competent physician." The *Baptist Watchman* (Boston) is charged with being "jam-full of advertisements of

both kinds: the legitimate proprietary remedies and the arrant shams—mostly the latter." "If one cuts out from any single issue of Dr. Rankin's *Texas Christian Advocate* all the foul, indecent, dangerous, and mendacious paid matter," says Mr. Adams, "the remnant resembles a pattern for a broad-mesh mosquito-netting." And so the review goes on, concluding in these words:

"No denomination is free of this taint of blood-money except the Christian-Science publications (some of whose exploited 'cures' are as absurd as the claims of the most blatant quacks) and the Quakers."

Among Roman-Catholic journals, *The Catholic Monitor* (Newark), *Church Progress* (St. Louis), *The New World* (Chicago), and the *Pittsburg Observer* are named as accepting advertisements of fraudulent medicines; while the undenominational religious press like *The Christian Work and Evangelist* (New York) and *The Ram's Horn* (Chicago) advertise consumption cures, and remedies for "not only all nervous complications, but such simple ailments as pneumonia and locomotor ataxia." The reference to *The Living Church* (Milwaukee) calls forth a spirited reply from that journal. The indictment mentions the "Way Ear-Drum," and the breakfast food named "Grape-Nuts." *The Living Church* speaks for itself in these words:

"Near the close of the article, *The Living Church* is mentioned. We shall quote the connection later. But we first say that the mention of *The Living Church* in an article which contains the prefatory statement just quoted, is a moral libel so great, an injustice so far-reaching, a misrepresentation so contemptible, a meanness of so vile and low a nature, that no denunciation of it or of the paper that prints it can quite do it justice. And the worst of it is that it is probably not a legal libel; for the mention of *The Living Church* occurs more than two pages after the prefatory observation, and the technical defense could easily be pleaded that there is no direct connection established, in so many words, between the one statement and the other. As with many another form of libel of which examples are given in the law-books, there is probably no legal redress available for *The Living Church*. But we do, here and now, openly demand from *Collier's* an apology and a withdrawal of the libel."

On the counts of "mendacious advertising" the same paper replies:

"On both these two counts against *The Living Church* it is perfectly easy to defend ourselves. The 'Way Ear-Drum' advertised is not a drug, but a manufactured article. The advertising manager of *The Living Church* informs the editor that he has in his possession the names and addresses of certain men who assert that with the aid of that article they can hear and without it they can not. He has verified the statement of one of them by a personal interview. That showed that the article was not fraudulent, which is all the publishers need to know.

"Grape-Nuts is a breakfast food that has for a long term of years been regularly advertised in *The Living Church*. The same issue of *Collier's* that contains this criticism of *The Living Church*, contains also a full-page advertisement of another breakfast food called Cream of Wheat, and another full-page advertisement of Shredded Wheat. The previous issue contained a full-page advertisement of 'E-C Corn Flakes.' Will somebody tell us why these are legitimate and Grape-Nuts is not? The criticism alludes to a 'particular advertisement suggesting that one needn't be operated upon for appendicitis if he will eat Grape-Nuts.' We have not looked up the particular advertisement, nor do we assume the slightest responsibility for what any advertiser claims, except to the extent of excluding blasphemous or indecent language or obviously false statements; but any reputable physician would inform the editor of *Collier's* that appendicitis is a disease directly resulting from indigestion or improper diet, and it strikes us as perfectly legitimate for the manufacturer of a health food to maintain that his product does not lead to appendicitis."

The *tu-quoque* argument is even more spiritedly applied by *The Living Church* in calling the attention of *Collier's* to its own quarter-page advertisement of a brand of cigarets. "Which will do more harm," it asks, "a diet of Grape-Nuts or a diet of

cigaretts, '10 for 15 cents'?" "How do the 'responsible publishers' of *Collier's* know," it continues, "that in a certain tobacco, 'only the choicest grades of ripe and mellow North-Carolina Red and Golden Leaf are used,' as stated in the advertisement?" We read further:

"Can Messrs. Collier & Son prove, as declared in other advertisements in their columns—for we hold them, and not the irresponsible writer, of the article responsible—that a certain advertised system can make one 'stop forgetting'? Or that a certain 'lawn-sweeper' 'sells on sight'? Have they tried to sell it? Or that a certain branch of Philadelphia chocolates is 'recognized as the daintiest, purest, and most delicious chocolate made'? Have they instituted a chocolate contest in order to discover this? Or that a certain 'Carbonol' 'makes wounds heal quickly'? Does not that sound painfully like the advertisements denounced in the article? Would it not be easy to apply the bitter sarcasm of this article to *Collier's*, by reason of the insertion of that advertisement, in its issue of August 10—page 21?"

This weapon is again elaborately employed in an article in *The Cumberland Presbyterian* (Nashville, August 29), where a tabulation of "*Collier* ads." is presented to exhibit the "house-cleaning" the "*Quixotic*" weekly will be forced to when it fulfils its promise to "take up this question of good or bad faith in the advertising field at large." *Collier's* is represented as making this promise in response to a charge of *The Cumberland Presbyterian* that "virtually all advertisements are lies." *The Presbyterian Standard* thanks "Mr. Adams for our part of the castigation which he administers with unsparing hand. We have tried to live above reproach in this matter, but it can do us no harm to have our vigilance stimulated."

MORAL ASPECTS OF AUTOMOBILISM

THE automobile as a new disturber of the ethical and religious balance of communities is treated in an editorial in *The Christian Advocate* (New York). Among other things it has this to say:

"Ethics requires persons who can not afford to buy automobiles to resist the mania. In one city of moderate size within two months fifty men mortgaged their homes to get money to buy an automobile. These were probably not all, but all that could be ascertained. Since that time, in the same State, but in a smaller place, twenty-nine did the same thing. Ordinary drunkards do not go much farther than that. Every person who is a Christian should resist with all his moral power the growing tendency to spend Sunday in automobiling. It is as right for a Christian who lives at a distance from church to ride there in an automobile as it is to do so in a carriage, but thousands who never thought of spending Sunday on excursions, beginning gradually, now spend the whole day in such pleasure. Temptations to spend the night come under the classification of hygiene. To allow young people to make night excursions to morally or otherwise uncanny regions is a violation of parental ethics. The old 'road-houses' are coming back, with some added evils. Fearful domestic scandals, revealed by accidents, ending in the breaking up of families, are becoming numerous. . . .

"We should say that at least twenty-five per cent. of all automobilists that we have seen have been guilty of one or more of the following infractions of public rights: Illegal speed, dangerous proximity to other vehicles, too great risks in passing, failure to toot their horns, or tooting them so loud as to frighten horses, indifference to the actions of horses, and disregard of common decencies, such as going at great speed through towns when church services are breaking up and the horses of attendants are drawn up in a row along the sidewalks; also, in addition to great speed, making all sorts of noises as they pass through the towns and laughing at the dismay of persons in carriages, or racing on the highways, also indifference to accidents which they have caused. Besides, we have seen in automobiles numbers of persons intoxicated, and in the aggregate a large number of automobiles under the management of small boys, and sometimes of girls.

"The automobile 'has come to stay.' But that is no reason why decency, humanity, and law should go."

ITALIAN MONOPOLY OF CATHOLIC HONORS

ITALIANS are roundly accused of turning the Roman-Catholic Church into a "close corporation," and the anomaly of the situation thus produced is pointed out by a correspondent of the *New York Sun*, who signs himself "An Irish Catholic." He shows how America furnishes most of the genuine spiritual support of the Vatican as well as a large proportion of the sinews of war, while Italy pockets the honors and emoluments and keeps the door tightly closed upon American preferment, at the same time showing but a meager account in her works of grace. It would be impossible, he thinks, for Cardinal Gibbons to be elected Pope, tho his influence in the world at large, "as evidenced by the attention given to his utterance on the French-Church question, exceeds that of all other members of the Sacred College." Some comparisons of Italy and America in the matter of allegiance are stated in these terms:

"Catholics in the United States support the Pope's claims to temporal power, while the Italian who favors it is the exception. One diocese in the United States sends more Peter's pence to Rome than all the dioceses in Italy. A single priest, bishop, cardinal, or layman in the United States does more to promote the interests of the Catholic religion than a dozen Italians of corresponding rank. More respect and influence attach to the American section of the Catholic Church than to all the other branches combined."

What, asks the writer, "do American Catholics get from the Vatican for their loyalty, good example, labors, and sacrifices?" He goes on to answer:

"Not one of the many cardinals in Rome is an American. Among the numerous *attachés* of the Sacred Congregations and the hundreds of canons holding sinecures in the large churches of Rome we look in vain for an American. If an American wants to get a glimpse of the Pope he can't find an American in the entire Vatican court, altho Americans contribute liberally to the maintenance of the papal court. Surely this is taxation without representation.

"Yet this is not the least evil. Italian ecclesiastics would rather see the church's growth impeded than to see it advance under the leadership of Americans. Their policy, like that of all machine politicians, is to rule or ruin. Their zeal to collect tribute from American Catholics is equaled only by their monopolization of the papal revenues and honors, 95 per cent. of which are distributed among members of the Italian race. They care not who saves souls, provided they get the honors and revenues. A movement is on foot to impose a tax upon every diocese and church in the United States, aggregating \$500,000 annually, for the purpose of maintaining at the Vatican an expensive and in large part useless retinue, whose pomp and luxury contradict the teachings of Christ and shock the simple and democratic tastes of American Catholics.

"The Catholic Church meets with no opposition or hatred in America, and it would find none in Italy or France if it was under the guidance of churchmen like Gibbons, Ryan, and Ireland. Yet Italian ecclesiastics would rather see their church and priests an object of hatred and contempt than relinquish in the slightest degree their selfish and rapacious grasp upon the machinery of the church's government. The power of a political leader lies in his control of the district leaders and committeemen. A group of Italians is able to appoint all bishops and shape the policies of the Catholic Church because of the fact that 75 per cent. of the College of Cardinals are Italians. Catholics need not expect to see Italy reclaimed to the Catholic faith nor the church accorded the rank and influence due her until the Italian majority in the College of Cardinals is cut down and replaced by a proportionate number of representatives from other nations.

"Suppose the shoe were on the other foot; that Americans filled all the posts of honor at the papal court, including the papacy itself. How much loyalty would Italian priests, bishops, and cardinals evince toward an Americanized Vatican? The answer to this question must give us pause."

LETTERS AND ART

COOPER'S FAME NO LONGER
QUESTIONED

THE efforts made in behalf of Poe, Cooper, and some others to revise the voting methods in connection with the Hall of Fame call especial attention to the fact that fame has played fast and loose with the name of Fenimore Cooper. He had plenty of applause when he published his earlier works, "The Spy," "The Pioneer," and "The Pilot"; but it fell away toward the latter part of his life. His fame, we see it asserted, was "proclaimed again by Bryant, Bancroft, and Parkman in the stress of emotion evoked by his sudden death, only to be obscured once more in the two-score years that followed, as other literary fashions came into favor." Now, at last, says Prof. Brander Matthews in *The Atlantic Monthly* (September), "in this new century, it has emerged once more, solidly established on his real merits and not likely again to be called in question." These words formed part of the address delivered by Professor Matthews at the recent celebration at Cooperstown, N. Y., commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of the village. Cooper, as its most illustrious son, came in for recognition during the week of festivities begun August 4, and the especial duty of estimating his place in literature was assigned to the Columbia professor. There are two reasons, he asserts, why Cooper has come into his own later than was his right, and why full recognition of his genius has been delayed. We quote:

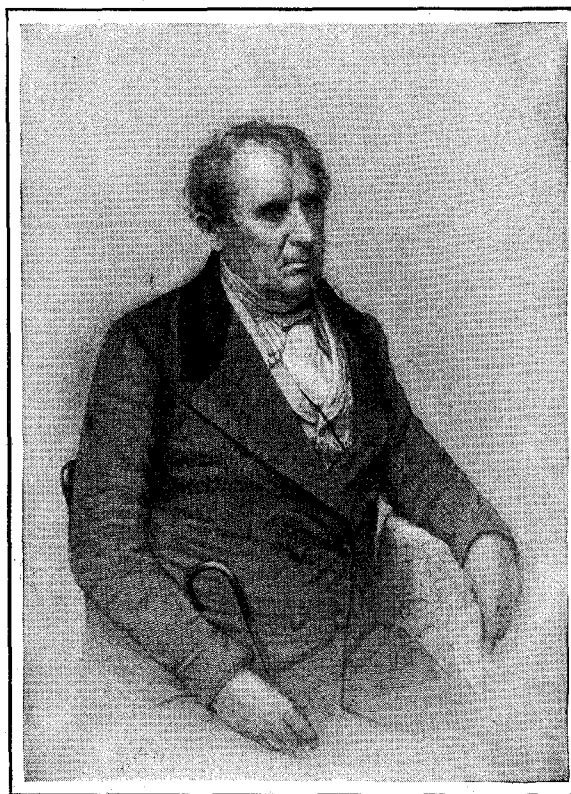
"The first is a consequence of the enduring vogue of realism, which has failed to perceive that he was one of its precursors, and which has no relish for his more evident romanticism. Yet sharp-eyed critics ought to have been able to see that Cooper's detailed descriptions of customs and of costumes, when these were truly characteristic and needful to relate the character to the background, set a pattern for Balzac, the romanticist thus serving as a stimulus to the realist. They might even have noted that Cooper is a romanticist who is often a realist, just as Balzac is a realist who is often a romanticist. In all later fiction there are no more sternly veracious characters than *Natty Bumppo* and *Long Tom Coffin*; and tho the method of their presentation is not so modern, they can withstand comparison with *Huckleberry Finn* and *Silas Lapham* and with *Colonel Newcome* and old *Goriot*.

"A second reason for the tardiness of Cooper's recognition may be found in the fact that the vicissitudes of literary reputation seem to be more or less dependent on the historians of literature, and, as it happens, Cooper's deficiencies as a writer are of a kind obnoxious to the ordinary literary critics, who are rarely broad-minded or keen-sighted enough to perceive beneath Cooper's more obvious defects the larger merits, which are clear to the plain people, insensitive to the lesser blemishes that send shivers down the spine of the dilettante. These critics are unmoved by Cooper's fundamental force, which the plain people feel fully, while they are acutely sensitive to his lapses from literary conventions and traditions. Cooper came to story-telling late, without any apprenticeship to writing. He was not at all bookish; he was not a man of the library, but a man of the open air—of the ocean and of the forest. In a sense, he was not a man of letters at all; he was interested not so much in literature as in life itself. And we must recall the pitiful fact also that there are always fastidious critics who think that whatever wins wide popularity must be poor stuff, ignorant that nearly all the really great artists have achieved indisputable popularity while they were alive to enjoy it."

Judged by the variety of those he has stimulated, says Professor Matthews, Cooper must take high rank. "He has stirred a host of other writers, often men who pursued wholly different artistic ideals." Some are named in the following:

"He drew from Balzac 'roars of pleasure and admiration'; and Dumas avowedly imitated him in the 'Mohicans of Paris.' Mr. Kipling once remarked to me, after a rereading of Cooper, that

he had come across scene after scene which he knew already in the narratives of later novelists, and that a host of later writers had been going to Cooper's works, as to a storehouse of striking situations where they could help themselves, so fertile in invention was the earlier American author. Even Thackeray did not disdain to borrow from him the hint of one of his noblest chap-



JAMES FENIMORE COOPER.

A hint for the electors to the Hall of Fame may be found in Professor Matthews's declaration that Cooper's fame is at last "solidly established on his real merits and not likely again to be called in question."

ters; and Poe may have taken over the suggestion of the method of his marvelously acute *Dr. Dupin* from the skill with which Cooper's redskins followed a trail blind to eyes less acute than theirs. Better than any other American author, save Poe, so Professor Trent has asserted, Cooper 'stands the test of cosmopolitan fame'; and his share in the swift spreading of the romantic movement throughout Europe is almost, if not quite, equal to the share of Scott and of Byron."

LITERARY POCKET-PICKING—Plagiarism which lends itself to exhibition in the "parallel column" is stigmatized by a device called "deadly." Little has hitherto been said, however, of a form of plagiarism more subtle and also more reprehensible, if we accept the dictum of a correspondent to the *New York Tribune*. To him the "acme of all that is ignoble" is "the deliberate adoption by one author of the style, manner, and whole literary atmosphere of another." Upon this point the literary editor speaks, in his trenchant column in the Sunday supplement, to the following effect:

"The point is well taken. The form of plagiarism thus denounced is obviously worse and meaner than the 'conveyance' of a single outstanding idea or phrase, for it adds a certain insolence to the injury inflicted. The 'sedulous ape' flaunts his borrowings, posing as the 'disciple' of the man whose workshop he has invaded, and talking about his great 'debt' to the latter. All the time, we dare say, he is probably aware of the fact that he is making headway with resources not his own. There can be no plea of unconscious cerebration in this matter—it is the unmistakable

device of dishonesty and of mediocrity. You never find the masters doing this sort of thing. Everybody knows the curious parallel between the dying utterance of *Leatherstocking* and that of *Colonel Newcome*, but nobody dreams of crying plagiarism in the presence of a creative artist like Thackeray. What deserves reprobation is the manner in which George Meredith, for example, is made to furnish forth some young novelist's whole stock in trade, his way of turning a sentence or a paragraph, his descriptive method—in fact, his very attitude toward life and the romancer's art being slavishly copied. In the long run all this counts for naught. Without the genius of his original the imitator soon gives himself away. But even so his critics are apt to be too good-natured, merely observing that 'This author is of the school of Mr. Meredith,' where they ought to say, 'This author has been picking Mr. Meredith's pocket.'

"LIMERICK" GAMBLING

THE most popular literary occupation of England at present is said to be the composition of the "limerick." Many newspapers and weekly journals, says Ralph D. Blumenberg in *Town and Country* (New York), are taking part, the paper setting as a bait the first four lines of this verse form, with the object of



WELSHWOMEN IN THEIR NATIONAL COSTUME.
Frequently worn at the annual Eisteddfod.

angling for the fifth. The writer furnishes a specimen, and comments as follows:

"There was a young man of Kildare,
Who took his sweetheart to a fair.
They remained very late
And got lost at the gate

"The last line, you see, is blank; and literary England is invited to compete as to the exact line to fit this highly poetic effusion. You send a sixpenny postal order to the paper with the coupon, of course, so as to increase its circulation, and then the total sums are divided between the winners. It seems incredible, but thousands upon thousands of pounds have been divided during the past few weeks, and the post-office is so hard prest for money-orders that extra printing-machines have been at work day and night to fulfil the demand. People go up and down the street mumbling final lines to themselves, and if a beneficent government does not soon step in we shall all be turned into a vast company of raving limerick lunatics."

The London *Times* in an editorial seriously considers the craze in the light of gambling and moralizes over the fact that the reward to the successful is "out of all proportion to the quality of

their work or the mental effort involved in its production." It goes on:

"The largeness of the possible prizes—in some cases amounting to over £100—and the easy, unintellectual character of the work to be done constitute an irresistible temptation to risk a small sum on the chance of a great gain; and the difference between this temptation and that which leads hundreds of respectable persons to put a five-franc piece upon the table at Monte Carlo is one of degree rather than of kind. To win is ostensibly a matter of chance. True, a judge is appointed, who, we hope, is well paid, and whose work, if he really inspects every one of the thousands of rimes laid before him, few of us would envy. But there is nothing in the published results of these competitions to indicate that mental skill, or literary taste, or power of versifying makes for success. The Attorney-General, indeed, in replying to a question in the House of Commons, drew a distinction between the gambling character of the 'limerick' and 'missing word' competitions on the ground that the former involved mental skill. But he did not support his argument by examples; and plain people may be excused if they find it hard to detect the difference. Indeed, he has already revised his opinion; and yesterday he told the House that 'in some cases, at least, the prizes for "limericks" are chosen haphazard. If so, the so-called competition is undoubtedly both a lottery within the statute and a fraud upon the competitors.' These 'limerick' competitions are, for nine-tenths of the competitors, a deliberate, if harmless, gamble; tho whether they should be suppress as such is another question, which time and waning interest may perhaps be left to settle."

THE OLDEST LITERARY SOCIETY IN THE WORLD

WALES has recently been celebrating the Gorsedd rites, which, according to Sir Norman Lockyer, pertain to a gathering "forty centuries old—quite the oldest thing we have on this planet connected with any human activity, past or present." The "gorsedd," or assembly, it is explained in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, is an essential part of the modern eisteddfod, the name usually applied to the Welsh national festival. The eisteddfod is the national bardic congress whose purpose is the encouragement of "bardism and music and the general literature of the Welsh, to maintain the Welsh language and customs of the country, and to foster and cultivate a spirit of patriotism among the people." The term itself means a "session" or a "sitting." The distinguished astronomer, who this year became a "bard," made a remarkable address, says the London *Sphere*, declaring that the gorsedd was important from an astronomical point of view. "He pointed out that the axis of Stonehenge was absolutely parallel to the axis of the temple of Amon Ra at Thebes in Egypt. Wales alone in all the world had a richness of tradition and literature which, if properly studied, would be of the greatest possible value to science." The celebration took place at Swansea during the third week in August. The scene, as described in the Manchester *Guardian* by Ernest Rhys, is set forth in these words:

"We left a brilliant moon shining on Swansea Bay last night, and found a brighter sun this morning. It favored exceedingly the gorsedd of the bards of the isle of Britain, which took place in Cwm Donkin Park as early as half-past eight. One or two new and unaccustomed touches of local color added to the picture. Taldir, otherwise Mr. Jaffrenou, and his fellow Bretons provided the first of these. The other, yet more original, was supplied by a band of children charmingly attired and gaily disposed so as to bring into relief the usual tricolored circle of the bards, with the archdruid, Dyved, at their head. Among the englynwyr, Taldir recited an englyn [quatrain] in Breton. The scene encouraged improvisation. The Welsh checks, black and white cockleshell hats, and red and black petticoat and bedgown ('pais a betgwn') of the children were a delight. They sang 'Hob y derri dando' and other old Welsh airs with most taking melody and freshest

voices. Eos Dar's pennillion-singing, accompanied by Abraham Richards, the harper, proved in turn to have lost nothing of its inimitable sweetness and humor, in which some echo of his quondam friend and poet, the late Watcyn Wyn, still seemed to linger. Those are in part, it is fair to say, collected impressions, for the wise chronicler of an eisteddfod is he who recognizes that he can not be in several places at once."

The musical events in which choirs as well as individuals participated, the literary numbers embracing bardic exhibitions and prize awards, are described by Mr. Rhys as follows:

"The first program of an eisteddfod is never a great one, but to-day we had some notable moments. There was more pennillion-singing, this time in the North-Wales style. It was only for a small prize, too small if such an exquisite and characteristic art is to be fostered cordially, as it ought to be. The singing had an added grace because the words used were those of Ceiriog, our finest Welsh lyric poet, fine in his way as Burns, as unerring in his note at his Welsh best. The struggle for the pennillion prize lay between eight singers, and the best man won—and he was two men who divided. A choral prize for women's voices, too, led to less familiar strains. . . . They sang Sir Edward Elgar's 'Snow,' and then a favorite recent piece of music by a Welsh composer, Bryceson Treharne, 'Newid Cywair' ('Change of Key'). The Pontypridd Choir took this prize, and Swansea and Cynon came next.

"A literary interlude or so usually follows a musical event in the program, and supplies a natural enough relief, but a gala audience loves the evident noise of battle, and, save for a chairing or crowning of bards, hardly tolerates the quiet announcement of a prize for a translator or half a prize to an essayist. Some of to-day's results were in very weighty subjects. No. 17 (English essays) was divided between four possible subjects, all bearing on the economic history of Wales, and ranging from that of Welsh commerce and industries, from the Norman Conquest onward to the Act of Union, to an estimate of the revenues of the principality from the thirteenth to the seventeenth century. There were lesser prizes for Welsh quatrains or englynys, which are written here as freely as limericks in London and the provinces, and with how much more art and grace of rime! Another prize which went

eleven choirs were entered. One of these came from Portsmouth, and was hailed with fervor by the huge audience now massed in the three arcades of the pavilion. Llandilo sang first, and the heart of the man who came from their pleasant shire of Carmarthen must have waxed glad to hear them. However, still better



CEREMONY AT THE WELSH EISTEDDFOD.

Initiation of new bards, who are seen standing on the rock, taking the oath.

singing was to come. Narberth, Pembroke Dock, and Treorchy had their champions. Those who could stand the excitement listened to the whole eleven. Tea-time arrived, and the thousands still sat on, rapt and critical, but the rest went out to tea. Fanning's 'Moonlight' and Mr. David Jenkins's 'He Saved Them Out of Their Distresses' were the test pieces. In the issue Pembroke Dock came out first and Treorchy second, and the hubbub, cheers, and counter-cheers that followed might have been made into a motive for a Wagnerian march."

TO SEND WRITERS TO SCHOOL

EDITORS who have suffered from the imputation of "conspiracy" against budding genius have found their spokesman in Mr. Walter H. Page. So at least the press have agreed to look upon the recent utterances of the editor of *The World's Work* (New York) contained in an address at the Chicago University on "The Writer and the University." Mr. Page, so the papers report, declared that "in America we fail to understand that writing is an art which must be studied like other arts, and the practise of it a profession for which a man must be trained as for other professions." The *New York Times*, which thinks Mr. Page "rather more than half in earnest," and also "half right," thus presents his main thesis:

"We go upon the theory that anybody can write, because everybody can talk. Can everybody paint pictures or play the violin? These are not Mr. Page's words, but they are true to his idea. He wants to put every aspirant to authorship to school for a term of years; admission to this school to be granted only to Bachelors of Arts, and graduation to depend upon satisfactory progress through a course a feature of which would be the composition of a daily sonnet or a daily theme of one thousand words. 'Up to this time,' he says, 'writing has been a harum-scarum, rough-and-tumble business, with lots of superstition and little training or experience. But we must follow the example of the other crafts. Let us have professional post-graduate schools to teach men and women how to write.'"

Until Mr. Page's words are given us in full in some printed form we must take the newspaper representations of both his statements and his temper. The comments that he has called



BARD SINGING A WELSH SONG AT THE EISTEDDFOD.

The picture also shows the archdruid standing back of the bard on the "Gorsedd Stone"; before them on the stone rests the bardic sword, and on the barrow is seen the horn. The banner of the triple rays stands at the left.

to a North-Welsh winner was for a translation into Welsh of Blanco White's one famous sonnet on 'Night.' The Rev. Mr. Williams, of Glyngarth, Menai Bridge, was the only translator out of twenty-one who had succeeded in giving a version worthy of the original, fine and sensitive in style and phrase.

"But music waits." At an eisteddfod, music is an imperative tyrant. To-day's master event was the second choral competition, 'agored i'r byd' ('open to the world'), for which as many as

forth are either ironic or at least scarcely half serious." The New York *Sun* remarks:

"He spoke severely, with excessive severity, we hope, of the mob of gentlemen and ladies that write with ease. 'To-day,' he said, 'it is not considered good form to write well,' but he wisely limited this assertion to the specialists; that is, to the Ph.D. people with their barren theses and to the 'scientific gents' who don't care how they write. Most writing is novel-writing; and since this is a favorite means of acquiring automobiles and Italian palaces, gardens, and villas, can the novelists be expected to linger by the way? The public can't get novels enough. If they are not all well made, the same complaint is sometimes brought against automobiles. The demand outruns the supply. What does the public care about style anyway? Immortals like Dickens and Scott did not have it. Why should even 'our best ephemerals' be asked to strive for it? It is 'the stuff' that counts. It might be desirable that novelists should follow a recent English example and not publish until they are seventy or more; but such a rule would be in restraint of trade. Fiction is a necessity of life, and goaders at Ananias ought to remember the fact."

In a vein not dissimilar speaks *The Tribune* (New York):

"Mr. Page, who has doubtless read the first page at least of a million or more 'contributions,' deduces from his experience that 'in educational institutions we train the dentist, horse doctor, engineer, cook, and sociologist; but the writer has no chance.' But is this true? What are Mr. Page's magazine and the thousand and one others but schools in writing? The aspiring young student of the art sends thither, as to the professor in Mr. Page's ideal university, his sonnet, his essay, or his novel, and gets his mark on it, usually not a passing mark. He tries again his prentice hand, as Mr. Page would have him try it, and generally his patience is exhausted long before such an arduous course as Mr. Page suggests would be completed. Doubtless Mr. Page finds the conducting of a free school in writing a tiresome and thankless task and wishes some university would take it up. But the young men who have hitherto been victims of the 'editorial conspiracy,' against genius will regard his address as one of the most unblushing efforts of that conspiracy. They pin their faith on the kindly old fellow who wrote that the 'poet is born, not made,' and who thereby caused a lot of trouble for Mr. Page and his craft. For who in the face of it will take the pains to be 'made'?"

The New York *Times* believes that our lack of style is due to our "slovenly speech"; for which fault our knuckles are still smarting over recent rappings. A generation which is a victim of oral atrophy, it thinks, can not be expected to show any power of written expression. But no school, it appears, can put ideas in a writer's head; and "part of our difficulty" seems to be that "with all our literary shortcomings we have a certain number of writers who compose with grace and skill." And it adds in English not exactly Miltonic that "some of these are among those who could be with least loss spared." And "unconsidered comment upon Mr. Page's address," says *The Times*, "speaks of what it calls the unfortunate idea prevalent in America that writing may be an avocation; that anybody may write, and may do so unprofessionally, as a pastime, or because he feels 'inspired' to write." It adds:

"But, indeed, the world's best literature has come into existence just so—because somebody felt 'inspired'; because it was believed that anybody might write, even a Shakespeare or a Bunyan or a Fielding.

"The poems that lift and strengthen the souls of men have been produced, not professionally, but by way of avocation—the inevitable use of a moment's respite from toil. 'True literature,' says Mr. David Grayson in an altogether charming essay in a magazine of the month, 'true literature is ever a by-product; it is the song of one working.' You may not manufacture it in professional schools; you may not, even if your lexicon is rich and strange with all the splendors of immortal imagery, your wit as nimble and your pen as mighty as the sword of Michael—you may not say, 'Go to, let us write literature.' Literature is the unpremeditated product of souls which 'forget themselves into immortality'—the forthflowing of hearts too great to contain themselves."

NEWSPAPERS OF JAPAN

BEFORE 1870 there was not a single daily newspaper in the Japanese Empire, says a writer in the New York *Evening Post* (September 7); but "in modern Japan daily newspapers are almost as universal as they are in Europe and America." It is also observed that "they are just as various in ability, character, and aim." The most popular journal of the country circulates a quarter of a million daily. One paper only commands a price equal to a cent and a quarter. Others range below that figure to a quarter of a cent. The following journalistic traits will be recognized as not exclusively Japanese in character:

"Japanese journalists and reporters eagerly seize upon every event or incident that lends itself to sensational development, and, with a few important exceptions, exploit it to the extreme. Nothing amazes the foreign journalist more than the triviality of incident that is deemed sufficient to flood the streets of a Japanese city with 'extras,' and the din and clamor of the noisy vendors calling out the headings of the latest sensation for the moment overwhelm all other business. Even midnight or the very early hours of the morning, or whenever the paper receives the news, becomes an appropriate hour for regaling the public appetite for fresh or first accounts of some question in which the public may be expected to take an interest. The Japanese newsboy is usually a man, often of gray hairs, but always with a shrill or stentorian voice of sufficient power to awake the soundest sleeper at the most sleepy hour; and it is curious to note, as he races along the street, rain or fine, how many windows will slide open and heads pop out in eager expectancy after these newspaper extras. During the war with Russia the craze for news extras was at its greatest height, and all hours of the day or night the news-vendors could command a sufficient number of patrons to make their frequent rounds a profitable enterprise."

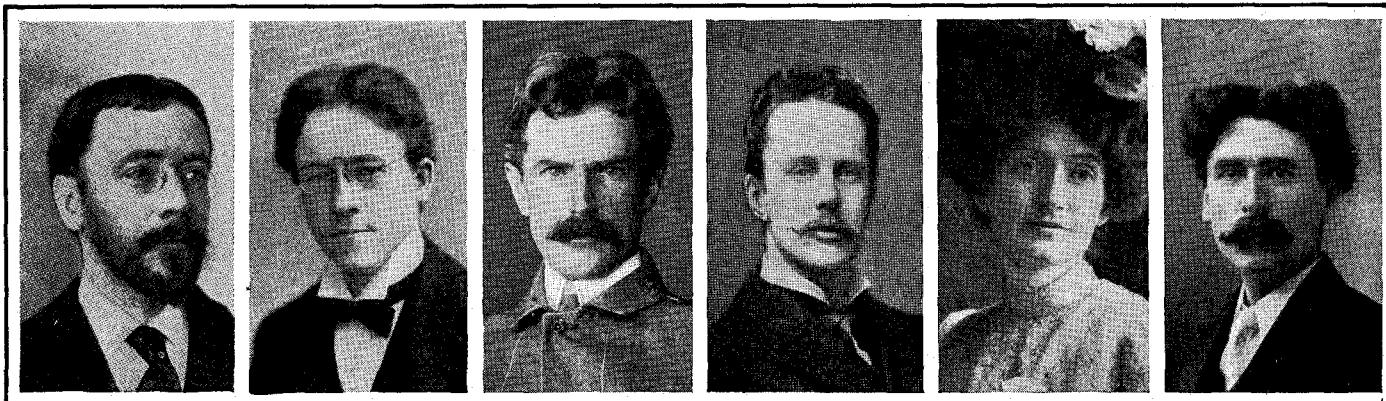
Some of the important journals issued in the vernacular are described as follows:

"Undoubtedly, the greatest newspaper in Japan is the *Jiji Shimpō*. This journal was founded by the famous Mr. Fukuzawa, who did more than any Japanese of his time to interest his countrymen in the wisdom of adopting Western civilization. The *Jiji* is still carried on by the Fukuzawa family, and under the able editorship of its leading writer, Mr. K. Ishikawa, it has attained a reputation in Japan equal to that of *The Times* of London in the British Empire. The editor of the *Jiji* wields a pen of power, and his utterances are accounted the sanest and most representative of Japanese expressions of national opinion. Tho the *Jiji* claims to be an independent organ, its editorial chair is understood to keep a sympathetic ear toward all matters relating to government policy and opinion.

"The *Asahi Shimbun*, under the editorship of Mr. K. Ikebe, is less conservative than the *Jiji*, and perhaps more frankly outspoken in affairs of international import, tho it must be admitted that of late its utterances have been marked by a commendable moderation. The *Nichi Nichi*, lately purchased by the ex-Cabinet Minister, Mr. Takaaki Kato, is, under the editorship of Mr. S. Honda and certain government writers, attaining a place of prominence and power in the journalistic world of Japan. During the discussion of recent questions in Japan and the United States, these three papers, which represent the highest standard that Japanese journalism has reached, always maintained a sober and common-sense view of the situation, and have perhaps done more than all other influences to allay any excitement of the masses about exaggerated rumors from America."

The one radical organ that continues to survive "despite its frequent digressions from the Government's dignified policy of reserve on important international questions," so we read, is the *Hochi Shimbun*. Further:

"The *Hochi* is the only Japanese newspaper that has shown any decided disposition to discuss Japan-American questions in an immoderate tone. At times its articles on the immigration question and the general treatment of Japanese subjects in the United States were so intemperate as to call for severe rebuke from the authorities, as likely to lead to unpleasant complications if the masses should begin to demand what the paper suggested."



Copyright, 1903, by J. E. Purdy, Boston.

LOUIS M. ELSHEMUS. CHESTER BAILEY FERNALD. WILLIAM J. LONG.

NEIL MUNRO.

HALLIE ERMINIE RIVES. ERNEST THOMPSON SETON.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Baker, Arthur [Compiler and editor]. *The American Esperanto Book. A compendium of the international language Esperanto.* 16mo, pp. 316. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co.

Baily, H. Lavinia. *By the Sea and Other Verses.* 12mo, pp. 73. Boston: The Gorham Press. \$1.

Bothwell, Margaretta Gray. *Law Absolute.* 12mo, pp. 32. New York: Progressive Literature Co.

Bower, B. M. (B. M. Sinclair). *Her Prairie Knight and Rowdy of the "Cross L."* Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 314. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co.

Cadbury, Edward; **Matheson**, M. Cecile; and **Shann**, George, M.A. *Women's Work and Wages. A phase of life in an industrial city.* Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 368. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.

Calvert, Albert F. "Seville." An historical and descriptive account of "The Pearl of Andalusia." Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xxi-139. New York: John Lane Co.

Call, Henry Laurens. *The Concentration of Wealth.* 12mo, pp. 48. Boston: The Chandler Publishing Co.

Cariveau, Robert. *Unseen Save of Solitude.* 12mo, pp. 117. Boston: The Gorham Press. \$1.50.

Charles, Gilbert Davis, M.D. *The Philosophy of Life.* Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 128. Chicago: D. D. Publishing Co.

Comedy of Life. Illustrated. Folio. New York: Life Publishing Co. \$2 net.

Cooke, Edmund Vance. *A Morning Mail.* Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 48. Philadelphia: Pearson Brothers.

Daniel, F. E., M.D. *The Strange Case of Dr. Burns.* Fourteen illustrations by J. L. Brooks. 12mo, pp. 235. New York: Guarantee Publishing Co.

Dining and its Amenities. By a Lover of Good Cheer. 12mo, pp. 478. New York: Rebmam Co. \$2.50.

Eghian, Setrak G., A.B., M.D. *The Mother's Nursery Guide for the Care of the Baby in Health and in Sickness.* Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xiii-263. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1 net.

Elshemus, Louis M. "Nannie." *A Song of the Heart.* 12mo, pp. 38. Boston: Richard G. Badger. \$1 net.

Essig, Montgomery F. *The Church-member's Guide and Complete Church Manual.* Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 287. Nashville: The Southwestern Co.

Faber, F. W., D.D. *Kindness.* 16mo, pp. 90. Wisconsin: The Young Churchman Co. 90 cents net.

Fernald, Chester Bailey. *John Kendry's Idea.* Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 348. New York: The Outing Publishing Co. \$1.50 net.

Fräulein Schmidt and Mr. Anstruther. By the author of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden." 12mo, pp. 332. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

The German-Garden coterie of readers will not be disappointed in the latest product of the author, who, despite applause, remains unpictured and unparaphrased. On the contrary, they will find a book more maturely conceived, and still wrought with a cunning hand. Only dexterity fine poise could achieve the effect of a life-record out of material one feels to be fictional. Occasional threads in the weaving betray a literary consciousness. Who that takes pen in hand does not foresee the written word, and begin to stiffen in phrase? In the main, however, the story has a genuine air, and reads easily, tho told in the difficult form of letters.

No letters of Mr. Anstruther appear

Their contents may be guessed from what she writes to him. He had come to live at Jena, under the tuition and roof of her father, a professor at the university. The father is seen dimly, but in charm, content under the household yoke of his second wife, who is Fräulein's stepmother. Laboriously he grinds out scholarly works that find reluctant publishers and a more reluctant public. The stepmother is a remoter personage, drawn in hard, fine lines. With drab heroism she pursues her ideal of life; to maintain her standing in the community, to manage her house thriftily, to clean and make her servant clean with frenzy on Saturdays, to cook every day enough and on Sundays to cook a gross plenty. Her carking care is that her stepdaughter shows no interest in becoming such a Hausfrau as she is by fixing her eyes on an eligible man.

The truth is Fräulein Schmidt is in love with Mr. Anstruther, and he has fallen in love with her. Neither learns it until the night before he leaves Jena when they kiss good-by.

Mr. Anstruther goes back to England and enters on his career as a clerk in the Foreign Office. He writes to Fräulein Schmidt of the dull routine of his life, of his family, the visits they make,—and one day of the girl they expect him to marry. He explains the social necessity of the match, quite apart from all feeling in the arrangement. It is easy to imagine what a weak, shambling explanation that letter of Mr. Anstruther's must have been.

In return Fräulein Schmidt sends him a masterpiece. This letter of hers marks one of the high places in the book. Thereafter her letters to him treat of everything in Jena, and all of it, except her feelings toward him. One wonders why she writes to him at all, for all his pleas that they should continue to correspond. At length she lets the reader and Mr. Anstruther into her secret. Henceforward the letters have a different tone. But, after all, Mr. Anstruther does not marry the girl they chose for him in England, which surprising event throws his relations with Fräulein Schmidt into a new adjustment.

It will be surmised, therefore, that the love course of Fräulein Schmidt and Mr. Anstruther was no smoother than many another. It is all the more interesting as a story. As a work of fiction, the book deserves particular notice for distinction of manner, acuteness of view, and, above all, for the refreshing spirit that animates each letter from the first to the last.

Frost, Margaret A. Sunny. *Frontispiece.* Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 200. Philadelphia: Griffith & Rowland Press.

Goss, Herbert I. T. Thorndyke, Attorney-at-Law. *(The Romance of a Young Lawyer.)* Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 496. Boston: The C. M. Clark Publishing Co.

Gregg, Rev. David, D.D., LL.D. *Between the Testaments.* 12mo, pp. 124. New York and London: Funk & Wagnalls Co.

Hickmann, A. L. Prof. *Geographical-Statistic Universal Pocket Atlas.* Maps and illustrations. 16mo, pp. 63. New York: G. E. Stechert & Co. \$1.50 net.

Hillyer, William Hurd. *Songs of the Steel Age.* 12mo, pp. 110. Boston: Richard G. Badger. \$1.25 net.

Holler, Prof. Dr. Helmut P. *Theomonistic Theology or Philosophic Statement of Biblical Monotheism Opposed to the Dogma of Trinity.* 8mo, pp. 31. Gowanda, N. Y.: Oriental Mission Book Concern. 30 cents net.

Houghton, Stephen Chase. *The Master Language. An Outline of the Principles and Rules of a Proposed International Auxiliary Language.* 8vo, pp. 32. Rome, N. Y.: Sentinel Co.

Kenton, Edna. "Clem." *Frontispiece.* 16mo, pp. 275. New York: The Century Co. \$1 net.

Klarmann, Andrew. *The Princess of Gan-Sar.* 12mo, pp. 421. New York: Fr. Pustet & Co. \$1.50 net.

Lafargue, Paul. *The Right to be Lazy.* 16mo, pp. 164. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co.

La Joven Literatura Hispanoamericana. 16mo, pp. xlvii-320. Paris: Liberia Armand Colin.

LaMonte, Robert Rives. *Socialism Positive and Negative.* 16mo, pp. 150. Chicago: Charles Kerr & Co.

Leland, Samuel Phelps, A.M., Ph.D. LL.D. *World Making. (A Scientific Explanation of the Birth, Growth and Death of Worlds.)* Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 166. Chicago: The Leland Publishing Co.

Lindsay, Anna R. B. Gloria Christi. *(An Outline Study of Missions and Social Progress.)* 12mo, pp. 302. New York: The Macmillan Co. 50 cents net.

Long, William J. *Wayeases.* Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xvi-172. Boston: Ginn & Co.

Magister, Stephen. *In the Path of the Persian.* 12mo, pp. 63. Boston: Richard G. Badger. \$1 net.

Mantellini, G. *Rendered into English by. With Biographical Appendix by L. D. Ventura. Memoirs and Artistic Studies of Adelaide Ristori.* Illustrated. 8mo, pp. xvi-263. New York: Doubleday & Co. \$2.50 net.

Marx, Karl. *Revolution and Counter-Revolution, or Germany in 1848.* 16mo, pp. 192. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr Co.

Moghabghab, Faddoul Rev. *The Shepherd Song on the Hills of Lebanon.* Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 128. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1 net.

Mother Goose's Picture Puzzles. (A Book for Children, combining Quaint Drawings, Hidden Objects in each Picture, and Nursery Jingles.) 12mo, pp. 77. Philadelphia: Henry Altemus Co.

Munro, Neil. *Bud.* New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.50.

Muther, Richard. *The History of Painting, From the Fourth to the Early Nineteenth Century.* By Richard Muther, Ph.D. Translated from the German and edited with annotations by George Kriehn, Ph.D. In two vols. New York: G. P. Putnam & Sons.

Muther, Richard. *The History of Modern Painting.* Revised edition continued by the author to the end of the nineteenth century. In 4 vols. E. P. Dutton. \$25 net set.

In these two works the history of art, both ancient and modern, is presented in a form at once entertaining and trustworthy. The writer is essentially modern

in his method of treatment without making his narrative partake of the technical character that bristles in so much of the present-day writing on the subject. The first-named work treats of the entire history of European painting from the downfall of the antique world to the early nineteenth century. It covers the field where so much critical work has been done since Morelli first promulgated his theories of intensive criticism; but Dr. Muther manages to avoid those speculations concerning proper attributions interesting in the main to the purely professional critic.

Dr. Muther, on the other hand, would not be German if he were not plentifully equipped with theories; only his theories have the advantage of falling in with so much that is at the present moment interesting thinkers in other lines of speculation. This work, says Dr. Kriehn, who has performed the service of introducing it to the English public, "represents the consistent application . . . of the author's interesting theory of interpretation of the great styles of painting from the psychology of the age in which they originated." As it is the author's or his translator's own choice to label his theories "psychological," we ought not to quarrel with a term that does descriptive service in a general way, tho at the sight of some of his chapter headings one would have perhaps been inclined to name his point of view sociological.

At all events one is glad to get away from the cut-and-dried text-book method dealing with biographical sketches and descriptions of paintings. Art is here treated as a vital force in the life of a people, with its changing phases consonant with the changing temper of the life itself. As the editor points out by way of illustration of what is meant by the "psychological" method, the work of Muther shows, for instance, "the religious art of such painters as Botticelli, Crevelli, Perugino, and Memling as part and parcel of the great religious reaction throughout Europe of which the chief spokesman was Savonarola," while that of Zurbaran and Velasquez represent "the two dominant tendencies of the Spanish monarchy, Catholicism and absolutism."

While the psychological method may have been used before on special monographs, it is probably true that no one has essayed with its aid to cover such extensive periods. Nor perhaps has any writer on art—a subject now described by industrious hundreds—combined accurate knowledge, copious illustrations, ingenious comparisons with a style (as Dr. Kriehn observes in his preface) "more resembling clever magazine writing than the ponderous involved style frequently met with in German works of this character."

The larger work, that covering the nineteenth century, is now presented in a revised form, with the final volume newly added and entirely taken up with a survey of the art of the present time. European art, of course, is the writer's principal concern, but there is also a generous chapter dealing with American painting. Nowhere else can the student turn for an exhaustive critical study of the nineteenth century, a statement which, in itself, declares the unique value

of this work. In mechanical features the work is excellent. It is profusely supplied with illustrations, a few of which are full-page colored plates, agreeable enough in themselves and pointing out the excellence to which color printing has arrived. There is, perhaps, some abatement to be made in the regard they inspire when one thinks of the originals of which these counterfeit presentments can only hope to be inadequate reminders. The same brilliance of style characterizes this as the work on medieval painting. Together the two works are an unflinching source of pleasure and information.

Niendorff, John. *Divine Adventures: A Book of Verse.* 12mo, pp. 70. Boston: Richard G. Badger. \$1.25 net.

Olcott, William Tyler. *A Field Book of the Stars.* Illustrated. 16mo, pp. xii-163. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1 net.

Pattee, Fred Lewis [Edited by]. *The Poems of Philip Freneau.* Volume 3. 8mo, pp. xiv-430. Princeton, N. J.: The University Library.

Patten, Simon N. *The New Basis of Civilization.* 12mo, pp. 220. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.50 net.

Peary, R. E.; Wadhams, A. V.; Seawell, Molly Elliott; Matthews, Franklin; Munroe, Kirk, and others. *Adventures of Uncle Sam's Sailors.* Illustrated. 16mo, pp. v-232. New York: Harper & Brothers. 60 cents.

Picton, J. Allanson. *Spinoza: A Handbook to the Ethics.* 12mo, pp. viii-264. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

Poulsson, Laura E. *Lisbeth Longfrock.* Translated from the Norwegian of Hans Aanrud. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. ix-149. Boston: Ginn & Co.

Raisin, Jacob S. *Sect, Creed and Custom in Judaism.* 12mo, pp. 142. Philadelphia: Julius H. Greenstone.

Rives, Hallie Erminie. *Satan Sanderson.* Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 399. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co.

Rhys, Ernest [Editor]. *Everyman's Library.* New volumes, 155 to 197A inclusive, as follows: *Grote's History of Greece* in 12 volumes; *Ruskin's Modern Painters*, 5 volumes; *Stones of Venice*, 3 volumes; *Seven Lamps of Architecture*, 1 volume; *Pre-Raphaelitism*, 1 volume; *Elements of Drawing*, 1 volume; and *Under This Last*, 1 volume; with introductions by Lionel Cust, L. March Phillips, Selwyn Image, Laurence Binyon, and Sir Oliver Lodge; *Shakespeare's Plays* in 3 volumes; *Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity* in 2 volumes; *Thierry's Norman Conquest*, 1 volume; *Finlay's Greece Under the Romans*, 1 volume; and *An Atlas of Ancient and Classical Geography*, 1 volume each. 18mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Cloth, 50 cents. Limp leather. \$1.

These thirty-two volumes, which reach us simultaneously, constitute the latest additions to the popular "Everyman's Library," and are volumes 155 to 197A inclusive of the entire number thus far issued. In a notable sense the books in this library are among the most important literary undertakings of recent years. Here are to be had at extremely moderate prices the classics of English literature. One can see that the intention eventually is to embrace in the series practically all English works entitled to be called classics. The size of the volumes (16mo) meets every modern requirement. The type is sufficiently large for middle-age, or even old-age, eyes. The paper is good and the binding firm. Altogether we can not see why there should not be for many years a constant demand for the "Everyman's Library."

The books have been edited with care and yet have not been overedited. The text, we believe, has always been allowed to remain as it has heretofore existed in standard editions. What has been usually done is to prepare, where needed, bibliographies and indexes, and to secure from competent persons brief introductions. Admirable ideas in editing for a series of this kind have been carried out.

The introduction to Grote's "History of Greece" (14 volumes) is a good exam-

ple of the work that was needed for such editions. Its author is A. D. Lindsay of Oxford. He reminds us that Grote's work, altho published sixty years ago, is still in English, in many respects, the greatest history of Greece that we have. Moreover, it was the first notable history of Greece written in the spirit of scientific criticism. It is true that since Grote's time great changes have come over our knowledge of Greek civilization in consequence of the work done by archeologists, but in spite of all this, our general conception of the history of that period remains as Grote presented it. From the sixth century onward Grote remains, in spite of all that has been discovered, "about as valuable as ever." Grote's limitations mainly relate to his point of view. He was a fervent defender of the Athenian democracy, and thus represents the reaction which set in against "the foolish carplings of antidemocratic historians like Mitford."

Ruskin's "Modern Painters" we find introduced to us by Lionel Cust, who sets forth briefly and interestingly the circumstances in which this famous book was written, not overlooking Ruskin's own statement as to the influence of Turner's pictures in Roger's "Italy," in determining the main tenure of his life afterward. The introduction to "The Stones of Venice" comes from L. March Phillips, who cites, as an illustration of the fascination exercised by this book, the fact that many years ago, he himself, having gone to Venice for a month's stay, chanced to take up "The Stones of Venice," and became so absorbed in it and in what it inspired that his stay was prolonged to three months. Sir Oliver Lodge furnishes the introduction to "Unto this Last," this being the work in which Ruskin's much-debated ideas of political economy are set forth. Sir Oliver writes with much warmth of sympathy in elucidating Ruskin's protest against material ideas, quoting among other things Ruskin's remark as to "whether among national manufacturers, that of Souls of a good quality may not at last turn out a quite leadingly lucrative one."

The last volume in the instalment of the library here noticed deserves particular mention, "The Atlas of Ancient and Classical Geography." Here are twenty-seven well-printed maps of a kind quite indispensable to readers of such works as Grote and Gibbon; the latter being one of the additions to the library now under way. The basis of these maps is the atlas of Dr. Samuel Butler, at one time headmaster of Shrewsbury School, and afterward Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry. The work after his time was twice revised and its maps redrawn under the direction and personal labors of Butler's son. The present volume represents a further revision, as well as an enlargement to suit the special needs of books in this library. In addition to the twenty-seven maps, it contains an index of names, with references to the maps where the names appear, and the latitude and longitude of the points on the earth where the places are situated. This index comprizes ninety-three pages and is an admirable supplement to the maps themselves.

Seton, Ernst Thompson. *Birch Bark Roll of the Seton Indians.* 8vo, New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. 75 cents.

Like a Whirlwind

THE NEW LOW COST

PRUDENTIAL

Policy Has Rushed Into Public Favor

Every Rate, Value and Feature in the Policy **ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED.**

See what our Field Managers say. They know. They meet the Public face to face, and are Experts in the study and sale of Life Insurance Contracts.

"If an Agent Cannot Sell it in Competition with Any Company on Earth he is No Prudential Man."

"Superior in Every Point to any Policy issued."

"There has Never been offered to the Public a Policy that so Fully and Perfectly Meets the Rights and Needs of the Insured."

"Certainly the Best of Anything that is on the Market To-day in Life Insurance."

"Policy gives full Value."

"The New Policy is a Splendid Insurance Contract and should be a good seller to all, particularly large Investors."

"Nothing but Praise from My Staff. All the Men very enthusiastic that we have a Policy so far ahead of any Other Issued."

"Our Policy Best in Every Particular."

"Best Protection at Minimum Cost. Liberal Conditions. All Speculative Features Removed. New Policy Meets Favor wherever presented. A Great Success."

"The Best Offered by any Company."

"The New Contract is so True to the Intent of Pure Life Insurance that it Must Meet the Views of Careful Providers."

"The Best Contract Ever placed on the Market by this or any Other Insurance Company."

"Best Policy in Twenty Years. Every Prospect solicited gives His Application."

"The Best Insurance Goods in the Market, and is Bound to be a Winner."

"A prominent Lawyer says it is an Ideal Insurance Contract. The Best Seller we have had."

"Its extremely Liberal Features and its Absolute Guarantees Make it a Wonder."

"New Policy Received with Hearty Delight."

"The Greatest Advancement the Company has made. Believe the Co.'s business will treble."

"We have Compared rates with 17 Companies and Beat them."

"Best Quality, Low Price."

"With knowledge of contracts all reputable companies and 23 years experience, Consider our new Contract incomparable."

"Legitimate Life Insurance at Low Cost."

"Cheapest and Best Policy on the Market to-day."

"Policy is a World Beater. Maximum Protection. Minimum Cost."

"Difference in Premiums at 4% Compounded Beats Dividends by Any Company."

—C. W. Godfrey, Hartford, Conn.

—C. B. Knight, Pittsburg, Pa.

—Perry & Cummings, Newark, N. J.

—A. X. Schmitt, Chicago, Ill.

—E. J. Hamilton, New Orleans, La.

—B. D. Van Ostrand, Topeka, Kan.

—C. A. Sullens, Zanesville, O.

—E. J. Bond, Baltimore, Md.

—D. W. Brown, Cincinnati, O.

—A. Chobotsky, New York, N. Y.

—J. O'Rourke, Dubuque, Ia.

—J. E. Woodland, Trenton, N. J.

—F. F. Greene, Columbus, O.

—D. M. Buckley, Waterbury, Conn.

—C. D. Kipp, Springfield, Ill.

—T. E. Fullerton, Philadelphia, Pa.

—J. H. Bruning, Charleston, S. C.

—P. G. Warner, Brooklyn, N. Y.

—L. G. Hatton, Shamokin, Pa.

—A. R. Birchard, Springfield, Mass.

—W. P. Corbett, Jacksonville, Fla.

—F. C. Mann, Boston, Mass.

—P. F. Kielty, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

—Rowland & Wilson, St. Louis, Mo.

—J. W. Wilson, Cleveland, O.

Hundreds of other Managers, without a dissenting voice, characterize this as

The Greatest Advance in Life Insurance in Recent Years.

This is the Life Insurance Policy You Want.

Nothing like it offered before.

Send in your age, and we will give you rates.

Address Dept. R.

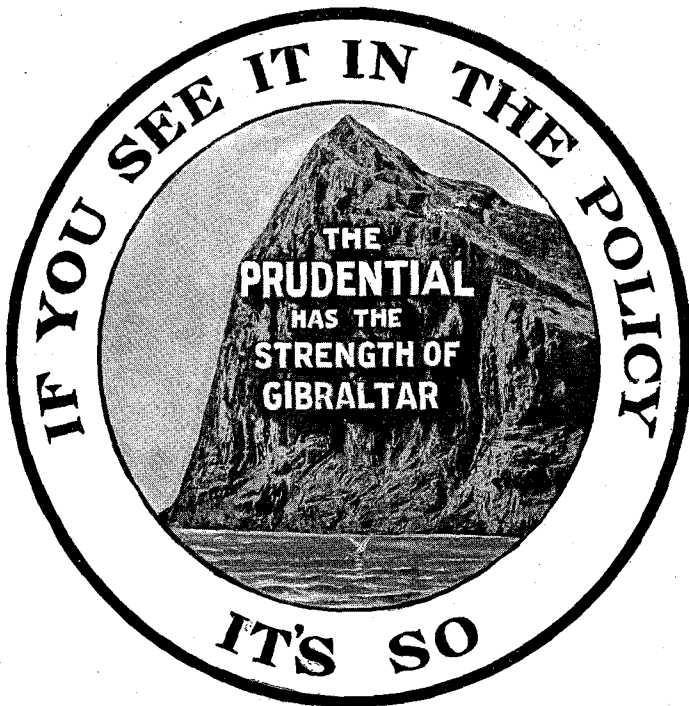
The Prudential

Insurance Co. of America

Incorporated as a Stock Company by the State of New Jersey.

JOHN F. DRYDEN,
President.

Home Office:
NEWARK, N.J.



Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.



HOWARD WATCH

Celebrated as the Standard of Accuracy since 1842

Every HOWARD Watch is completed—case and movement—by the makers. The final adjustments are made while the movement is in its own case—that's one of the reasons why HOWARD Watches are so accurate.

HOWARD Watches are sold by all dealers at prices ranging from \$35 to \$150, depending upon the quality of case, number of jewels and the adjustments.

"Watch Wisdom" FREE
We want you to have a FREE copy of "Watch Wisdom"—a mighty interesting book which tells more about time than you ever knew before. It's written by Elbert Hubbard. WRITE TO-DAY.

E. HOWARD WATCH COMPANY
Hammer Street
Waltham, Mass., U. S. A.

THE WAY YOU BUY A HOWARD WATCH

CURRENT POETRY

Unpublished Sonnets.

BY RICHARD HOVEY.

A Remnant Remaineth.

TO A. R.-C. [AMÉLIE RIVES-CHANLER].

Amid this clamor of the silly throng
Who boast that they have wrought true counter-
part
Of Nature's face—ah, me, they miss her heart!
Who scoff at them that for God's music long
And for the love of beauty suffer wrong.
Who would turn Helicon into a mart
And smite with Cromwell-stroke the throat of Art
And slay with Judas-kiss the lips of Song.
My heart leaps up when I behold afar
A new hand stretched to take the torch of Truth,
Which seer and saint pass down from age to youth
To light the future Temple's inner shrines.
Across the dusk I see and name a star;
Pray God that Phosphor and not Hesper shines.
April, 1888.

Per Aspera ad Astra.

TO A. R.-C.

There is no heart that sorrows not. The higher
The path winds for our feet o'er shards and stones
The sharper cuts the stinging wind that moans
And wails for rage of unattained desire.
They that are struggling in the lower mire,
For all their sorrowing, never know the groans,
The Mutius-agony, the dread monotones
Of Golgotha, that whoso would aspire
Must shudder with throughout earth's period.
Crowned Poet! Read God's message through the
storm;
"Yea, there shall pierce thine own heart, too, a
sword,"
For Art, like Mary, handmaid of the Lord,
Tears out of her own quivering flesh the form
To clothe the unseen and living Word of God.
April, 1888. —From *The New York Times*.

The Wind's East.

BY JOSEPHINE PRESTON PEABODY.

The Wind's east,—Oh, oh!
Only a little while ago,
To-day was just like yesterday.
But now, now,—only now,
The world's all turned some silver way:—
I know how,
I know how!

The Wind's east,

The Wind's east,—

Salt, salt wind that I love so!

All the things in the garden blow

Wavy gray;—so the trees all know,—

Trees that never, never can go,

Must know how it would feel to be

There where the Ships sail to and fro,—

Ships on the blue, blue Sea!

And the homesick ones by the bridge up here

Are tugging to get their anchors clear,

And they stretch up high to see;

They catch their breath when they feel the air;

And the rigging stirs, and the lanterns stare;

For they know that the tide is high out there,

The gulls go skirling by, out there,

The gulls and the wind go free.

And they tug, and they pull, and they wonder so,

When will the Captain let them go?—

Oh, oh,—to Sea,

To Sea!

—From *Harper's Magazine* (September).For Indigestion Take
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

It's an effective way to relieve obstinate indigestion,
nervous dyspepsia, headache or depression.



Hawes, Von Gal Co. Inc.
Agencies **\$3** Everywhere
HATS

MADE AND MARKETING BY MODERN METHODS

Made in largest quantities and in the greatest variety of styles, shapes, and colors,—made with the aid of all the latest and best quality-getting, cost-saving processes; and then marketing direct to the wearer through agencies everywhere makes it possible for our agents to sell you a hat of latest vogue and give with it the broad

MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE
of better all-around hat satisfaction than comes with hats offered at nearly twice the \$3 price.

WE SELL BY MAIL
If we have no agency in your city send for Catalog No. 9 which gives you practically unlimited choice in soft and stiff hats; or choose the hat you like best from the illustrations in this advertisement and order at once, inclosing the price of \$3. The hats are made in light, medium and dark brown, and in pearl and black. In ordering by mail specify the color and hat number wanted; also give your age, height, waist measure and size of hat worn. Send your order direct to our factories, Danbury, Conn. The hat will come to you by prepaid express without delay.

HAWES, VON GAL CO., Inc.
Factories, DANBURY, CONN.
Wholesale Offices: New York, Chicago, Boston

HIGHEST AWARDS ST. LOUIS & PORTLAND

Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.

PERSONAL

How the President Rests.—On leaving the White House for his summer vacation at Oyster Bay, the President would, it seems, wish to enjoy a season of relief from his strenuous executive and physical life at Washington. But Mr. Roosevelt spends the summer months in quite a restless manner, according to Mr. Charles Somerville, who writes in *The Metropolitan Magazine* for September:

There he goes flashing past on cantering Blenheim for the mere matter of a ten-mile ride, or there he is on the hillside in front of his house with his coat off, his throat bared, his arms bared, his brow wet, bending and rising in the glaring sun—pitching hay! Or he is out back of the house, superintending the painting of the barn. Or on hands and knees examining the progress of his asparagus-beds, or moving slowly with a knowing eye through the rows of corn. Or he is scampering, running, and battling in the tennis-court. Or out in a heavy boat manning the oars, with a smiling family and two big picnic hampers for cargo, on a four-mile pull to Lloyd's Neck. Or the hammer and crackle of his blade are heard as he fells trees. Or in the twilight the sweet scent of the woodlands is penetrated by the savory smell of bacon and eggs that over a camp-fire the President is flopping under the gleaming eyes of hungry boys whose names are Theodore, Kermit, Archie, and Quentin. Or he is in his study, giving ear to Secretary Loeb while his eye runs through a big bundle of letters; nodding an affirmative here or a negative there; making a mental note of this or that letter. Or accoutered for a ride, probably, and slapping his stick against his khaki trouser leg, he dictates rapidly, loudly, and with some show of teeth, an essay on the Irish sagas, the description of a wildcat hunt, or an appreciation of some historical character.

It is on this hillside that the President, from time to time, performs his most picturesque exercises in the course of taking his hard-working vacation. It is from this hill-slope that hay is obtained for the Roosevelt horses and sundry live stock, and here, under the hot sun, the Chief Executive of the nation has now and then become a subordinate in the ranks toiling afield under the stern eye of Amos Jackson.

Amos Jackson is a sturdy man for his three-score years, and is manager of the Roosevelt farm. Tho a staunch Republican in spirit, in the letter he is a decided democrat. In fact, according to village history, he had no hesitancy on one occasion in going to the President and saying:

"We need an extra man to load the hay if we are going to get it all into the barn while the good weather holds out."

"All right," said Mr. Roosevelt; and suiting the action to the word, his coat was off, his shirt-sleeves

CHANGE FOOD

And Lose That Uneasy Feeling.

A man who has always been a "skinny chap," although hardly ever ill, tells of the way he put on flesh and reduced his irritability and nervous condition.

By chance he had a taste of Grape-Nuts Food at the table of a friend and enjoyed the flavor so much that he began to have it every meal. He says:

"In a short time I found myself another person, the old feeling of discontent and uneasiness left me entirely, it became a pleasure to go about my work, whereas, before, for years, I had always had the feeling of being a little weary, but now I seem to have a surplus of energy for everything; my weight has increased 11 pounds in four weeks and am still gaining.

"I have never been very sick and am satisfied, if my present improvement in health continues, I shall not be.

"The change that this food has made in my life has been remarkable and so satisfactory that I am glad of the opportunity to tell you." Read "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

KRANICH & BACH PIANOS

are honestly made by the second and third generations of men who were pioneers in piano building in America. Among the pianos of high grade, these instruments embody more exclusive features of scale, stringing, action, tone and artistic appearance and are the greatest value for their or any price.

How to Judge a Good Piano—From an Unprejudiced Standpoint: The buyer of a piano usually depends upon the opinion of a musical friend or a salesman. **You can know for yourself and avoid expensive mistakes.** We have reprinted an impartial article from a recent issue of a Standard magazine, written by one of the best piano experts in America.

This article tells plainly, simply and authoritatively how to judge any piano made and whether it is high grade or inferior—in short, whether it will prove a satisfactory investment as a musical instrument. We will send it prepaid to all readers of *The Literary Digest* who write for our new catalogue. The book will prove valuable to any prospective piano purchaser—no matter what piano may be in mind.

Sold by all of our agents upon most convenient partial payment terms. Old or unsatisfactory pianos taken in exchange by all our dealers.

KRANICH & BACH, 233-245 E. 23d St., New York



"Riding Comfort" for horse and man—a genuine

Whitman

Special Saddles Built for Individual Requirements. Illustrated catalogue free, containing everything from "Saddle to Spur."

The Mehlbach Saddle Co., No. 104 Chambers St., N.Y. City
Successors to THE WHITMAN SADDLE CO.



\$12 to \$65

EVERYTHING FOR THE AUTOMOBILE



INVENTORY FLYER No. 17

(Just Issued. Write for it)

\$25,000.00 OVER STOCK

Automobile Parts and Supplies Knifed
NEUSTADT AUTOMOBILE & SUPPLY CO.
3923 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

MORE MONEY for YOU



The "Best" Light

Is a portable 100 candle power light costing only 2 cts. per week. Makes and burns its own gas. Brighter than electricity or acetylene and cheaper than kerosene. No Dirt. No Grease. No Odor. Over 100 styles. Lighted instantly with a match. Every lamp warranted. Agents Wanted Everywhere

THE "BEST" LIGHT CO.
92 E. 5th Street, CANTON, OHIO.



THERE ARE TWO REASONS

Why we send our duplicator on ten days' trial, FIRST—It proves our confidence in the machine. SECOND—By personal use, you can positively tell, before buying, whether it meets your requirements. Each machine contains 16 feet of duplicating surface which can be used over and over again. 100 copies from pen-written and 50 copies from type-written original. Complete duplicator, cap size (prints 8 1/2 x 13 in.). Price, \$7.50 less 33 1/3 per cent. discount, \$5.00 net. THE FELIX P. DAUS DUPLICATOR CO. Daus Bldg. 111 John St., New York

Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.

\$1000.00 Per Year for Life

If you are in good health this amount, or a larger or smaller one, can be assured to you by a contract giving you and your wife a life income beginning at end of stipulated period and continuing as long as either shall live, or giving your wife a life income beginning immediately if you die.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company

invites investigation from those who would like to make sure the welfare of their loved ones. It invites investigation of its assets, of its policies, of its rates, and just now especially of the savings made and being made by its new management.

How would you like \$1,000 per year for life? Send for folder showing who have tried this method and how they like it.

The Time to Act is NOW.

For the new forms of policies write to
The Mutual Life Insurance Company
of New York, N. Y.

LOFTIS SYSTEM *Diamonds* on Credit

YOU CAN EASILY OWN A DIAMOND OR A WATCH or present one as a gift to some loved one. Write for our large illustrated catalog today. Whatever you select from this beautiful catalog, we send on approval. Pay one-fifth on delivery, balance in 8 equal monthly payments. Your credit is good. **Do Your Christmas Shopping** Now, conveniently and leisurely, in the privacy of your own home. Don't wait until the Christmas rush is on. Now is the time to make choice selections. Our catalog is free. Write for it today.

LOFTIS Old Reliable, Original Diamond and Watch Credit House
BROS. & CO., Dept. K 41 92 State St., Chicago, Ill.

COLT

EIGHT SHOTS IN 1½ SECONDS

Added to
**Increased Velocity
Greater Penetration**

Simple in Construction, durable, reliable. Light, compact, flat like a book in the pocket, and backed by the COLT guarantee, are some features of the COLT Automatic Pistol, cal. 32, weight 23 ounces.

TRADE MARK



Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

Catalog "Police" describes all models.
Mailed on request.

COLT'S PATENT FIREARMS MFG. CO.
Hartford, Conn. 15 a Pall Mall, London, S. W.

STRENGTH IN NUMBER



Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.

rolled up, the collar of his outing shirt turned back, and, his broad shoulders swaying to the sweep of his fork, he was presently swinging the hay into the wagons. The perspiration beaded on his brow, and there were times when breathing became an effort; but he did as much work as any man there.

Since that time he has regularly taken part in the labor of the hay-fields, and it is his regularly assigned place, after the hay has been transferred to the barn, to stand up in the loft and receive the fragrant bunches as they are tossed from the forks of his fellow workers.

These, however, are but a few of the hard physical exercises that President Roosevelt includes in his curriculum of rest. The usual daily program at Oyster Bay finds him bounding out of bed (and that is really his characteristic method of beginning the day) and hastening for the shower bath. The hour is never later than seven. He takes the shower cold—as cold as he can get it. There is a prodigious splashing of water, and it is a man with color surging in his cheeks who seeks the breakfast table. He is invariably attired, then, for a ride—breeches, soft shirt, and crash coat, with his big Panama lying on a convenient chair in the hall-way. The President isn't dainty in the matter of appetite. Eggs, fried chicken, semi-occasionally, and waffles are Presidential *pièces de résistance* at the breakfast table.

Back from his morning constitutional, at ten-thirty, he dictates his private correspondence, and sharply on the stroke of eleven Secretary Loeb makes his appearance. The hurrying Secretary comes to the house in the big white Secret-Service automobile—the only automobile with any right of way at all on the private road. From one to three assistants are with him. The official mail is carried in big leather pouches. Two hours of the fastest sort of work goes on then, and Secretary Loeb and his assistants do not look any too fresh when they resume their seats in the white automobile and are taken back to the Executive Offices in the village. These offices are located on a big floor in the principal office building in town—an ordinary two-story building, such as every American village boasts, along with a possible thousand or so inhabitants.

And no President—no man or monarch on earth, for that matter—ever had such a remarkable calling-list. One day it is a novelist, the next day a diplomat, the next some famous Nimrod, the next a soldier of fortune furthering some scheme of war, or of sociology presenting novelty and likelihood sufficient to have attracted the Presidential attention. Farmers call now and then, and artists, littérateurs, and actors have all been received at Sagamore Hill, while Cabinet ministers, as a matter of course, are to be expected in the procession.

Nor is he too busy a man to be above caring for the details of his establishment, which costs something like \$15,000 yearly to maintain. He is ever ready to adjudicate on any troublesome matter that may have perplexed the minds of his half-dozen farm hands, or his three stablemen who have the care of his fourteen or fifteen horses, or the long-headed coachman, or the six house servants who look after the fifteen rooms of Sagamore Hill.

Governor Glenn as a Fighter.—A man determined to be to his State a defender of all her interests and to show her "that a governor can do something besides pardon criminals" is Robert B. Glenn, Governor of North Carolina. He is described as a born fighter, and his determination to stand firm in the defense of his Commonwealth against the Southern Railway Company brings into public view the personality of a man of high moral courage. The *New York Evening Post* says of him:

That Robert B. Glenn, Governor of North Carolina, had the backbone to stick through a fight to the finish did not surprise those who knew him

THE IFS OF HISTORY

By J. E. CHAMBERLIN

Ready October 10th Cloth, \$1.00
HENRY ALTEMUS COMPANY, Philadelphia

down in the Tar Heel State. Whatever his faults, a dislike for fighting has never been one of them. When once he took the stand, right or wrong, that he would force the Southern Railway to obey the new State law limiting the passenger rate to two and one-quarter cents a mile, only strangers, political adversaries, and corporation followers foretold any outcome but the one that took place early this week—a victory, at least temporary, over the railroad interests and the Federal courts. . . .

Knowing his fighting instincts, people around him were expecting "something to drop" at the first opportunity. That opportunity came when the Southern Railway refused to obey the rate law. . . .

Incidentally, he served his present foe, the Southern Railway, as an assistant division counsel less than five years ago. He also represented the Western Union Telegraph Company and other corporations. It was no secret at the time of his election that the Southern and the rest of the corporations rejoiced over his success. They thought he was on their side. They were among the minority to be surprised.

The Governor has a habit of surprising people, as certain Tammany politicians will testify. His little adventure with some of the wigwam leaders, year before last, was told in New York as an interesting political yarn; but Glenn was not a big figure in those days, and doubtless the story has been forgotten. At any rate, it will bear repetition.

Tammany invited him to deliver its Fourth-of-July oration in Fourteenth Street. He was advertised as the Silver-tongued One from the South. He came, spoke in his best ornate style, and was applauded furiously. On the ensuing evening he was invited by a group of district leaders, hitherto unknown to him, but not of the most savory reputations hereabout, to accompany them on a sight-seeing tour of Coney Island. There they had dinner. For everybody except Glenn, who is a teetotaler, the wine flowed freely. It was a fine dinner, and the Governor of North Carolina seemed to be enjoying himself in the unfamiliar surroundings and company.

Without warning, so the story goes, one or more of his hosts made a demand that he set free a convict imprisoned in a North-Carolina penitentiary. It developed later that the convict was a Tammany heeler. At first Glenn was astounded. Then, realizing the game that had been planned, he rose abruptly, told the gathering what he thought of it, and left the table. He found his way back to Manhattan alone.

The Tammany plotters had tackled the wrong man; but the Governor of North Carolina doubtless was glad, despite his indignation, to be enlightened as to political methods not in vogue down his way.

FOUND OUT

A Trained Nurse Made Discovery.

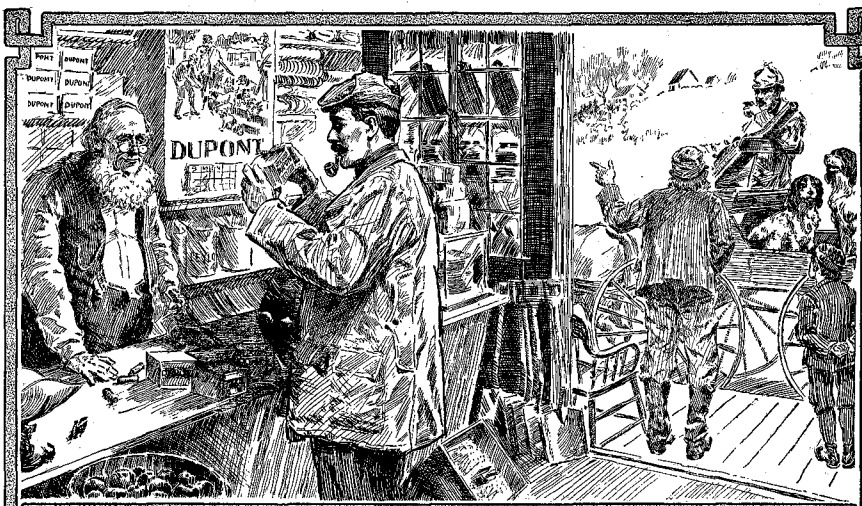
No one is in better position to know the value of food and drink than a trained nurse.

Speaking of coffee, a nurse of Wilkes Barre, Pa., writes: "I used to drink strong coffee myself, and suffered greatly from headaches and indigestion. While on a visit to my brothers I had a good chance to try Postum Food Coffee, for they drank it altogether in place of ordinary coffee. In two weeks after using Postum I found I was much benefited and finally my headaches disappeared and also the indigestion."

"Naturally I have since used Postum among my patients, and have noticed a marked benefit where coffee has been left off and Postum used."

"I observed a curious fact about Postum when used among mothers. It greatly helps the flow of milk in cases where coffee is inclined to dry it up, and where tea causes nervousness."

"I find trouble in getting servants to make Postum properly. They most always serve it before it has been boiled long enough. It should be boiled 15 to 20 minutes after boiling begins and served with cream, when it is certainly a delicious beverage." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."



"That's what I want—Dupont"

A sportsman knows that a good bag depends just as much on the *quality of the powder* as on the quantity of game. Leave nothing to chance, but see that all your shells are loaded with

DUPONT

SMOKELESS

A Bulk Shotgun Powder Backed by the Strongest Guarantee

Its regularity has won the confidence of sportsmen everywhere. In the field and at the traps *Dupont Smokeless* is the American sportsman's favorite. It is used by more amateur sportsmen and professional trap-shooters than all powders combined.

Its uniformity, high velocity, even pattern, quick ignition and perfect combustion are some of the qualities that make it absolutely *regular and reliable*.

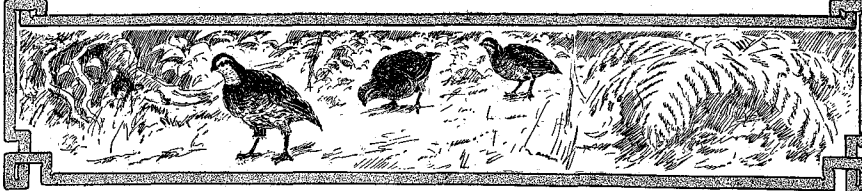
Always Insist on Shells Loaded with Dupont Smokeless

(N. B.—DUPONT RIFLE POWDERS meet all requirements. Write for descriptive folders, stating caliber and make of rifle.)

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS POWDER COMPANY

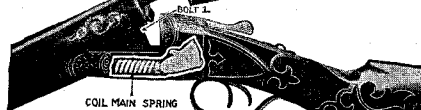
Established 1802

WILMINGTON, DEL.



The Perfect Perpetual Calendar
Simplest, most reliable: 50 cents. Post-free. Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East 23d Street, New York.

Ithaca Guns



NEW THREE BOLT MODEL

Safety, strength, durability, superior shooting qualities, nice balance, beautiful lines, fine finish, rich ornamentation embodied in our New Model No. 7E, shown above. Three Bolts guaranteed to hold gun tight—Coil Mainsprings guaranteed forever. Art Catalog free. 18 grades \$17.75 to \$223.75. Ithaca Gun Co.—Dept. "H"—Ithaca, N. Y.

'Ever-Ready' Safety Razor ^{1.00}



THE only 12 bladed dollar razor in the world. Complete for \$1.00 with silver nickle-plated frame—12 Ever-Ready blades, safety frame, handle and blade stropper attractively cased. Extra blades 12 for 75 cents, which also fit Gem and Star frames. Six new Ever-Ready blades exchanged for six dull ones and 25 cents. On Sale Everywhere. Mail orders prepaid \$1.00. American Safety Razor Co. 320 Broadway, New York.

12 BLADES
With Every Set

Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.



Cheese

To many, is a delightful course to a good dinner. Cheese is given an appetizing relish by using just a little

Lea & Perrins' Sauce

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

It has that rare and subtle flavor which increases the enjoyment of food. Try it on Baked Beans, Chafing-Dish Cooking, Welsh Rarebits, and all Salad Dressings.

John Duncan's Sons, Agts., N. Y.

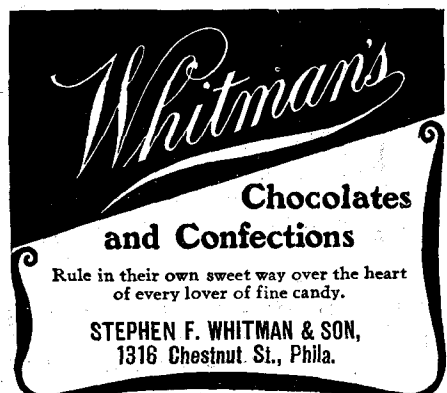


HARTSHORN SHADE ROLLERS

Bear the script name of Stewart Hartshorn on label.
Get "Improved," no tacks required.

Wood Rollers

Tin Rollers



Whitman's Chocolates and Confections

Rule in their own sweet way over the heart of every lover of fine candy.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON,
1316 Chestnut St., Phila.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

The New York Idea.—A Westerner visiting New York was held up by a highwayman with the demand, "Give me your money, or I'll blow your brains out!" "Blow away," said the Westerner. "You can live in New York without brains, but you can't without money."—*Christian Register.*

He Knew.—PENITENT OLD LADY—"I have been a great sinner more than eighty years and didn't know it." OLD COLORED SERVANT—"I knowed it all de time!"—*Christian Instructor.*

Only a Trifle.—"Professor," said a senior, trying to be pathetic at parting, "I am indebted to you for I all know."

"Pray don't mention such a trifle," was the reply. —*Christian Advocate.*

Nature's Knitting.—"Father, what are wrinkles?"

"Fretwork, my son, fretwork," replied pater familias, confidently.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Limits His Acquaintance.—HUSBAND (after introducing a visitor to his wife)—"Would you like to be introduced to my daughter also?"

VISITOR—"Thanks. This is quite sufficient." —*Fliegende Blaetter.*

A Manly Woman.—TEACHER—"Of what profession is your father?"

SCHOLAR—"Am I obliged to tell you?"

TEACHER—"Certainly!"

SCHOLAR—"He's the bearded lady in a show." —*Floh (Vienna).*

A Clearer Vision.—TOM—"It was a case of love at first sight with me."

JACK—"Then why didn't you marry her?"

TOM—"I saw her again on several occasions." —*Chicago News.*

Ran Across a Friend.—"But, cousin Bertha, how did you make the acquaintance of your second husband?"

"It was quite romantic. I was out walking with my first, when my second came along in an automobile and ran him down. That was the beginning of our friendship."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Married?—Judge Blank, a justice of the peace in Oklahoma, was called upon to perform the marriage ceremony for a young couple of Guthrie.

The Judge, who until a short time before had gained his legal knowledge in a neighboring State, where ministers officially officiate on such occasions, was at a loss to know how to proceed. However, he arose to the occasion. Commanding the couple to stand up, he directed that they be sworn in the following terms:

"Do you solemnly swear that you will obey the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the Territory of Oklahoma, and perform the duties of your office to the best of your ability, so help you God?"

The couple nodded assent. Then, continued the Judge, "By the power in me vested by the strong arm of the law I pronounce you man and wife, now, henceforth, and forever, and you will stand committed until the fines and costs are paid, and may the Lord have mercy on your souls!"—*Philadelphia Ledger.*



The OXYGEN Tooth Powder

cleanses the teeth, keeps them white, prevents decay.
Druggists 25 cents. Dainty trial size can and booklet sent on receipt of 5 cents.
McKESSON & ROBINSON 95 Fulton Street, NEW YORK.

Delicacies from the Sea

Wherever you live—whenever you please—you can have the tender, white meat of the salt water crab rightly picked and cooked, nicely seasoned and spiced, mightily good and fresh, all ready to heat and put into the glossy shells.

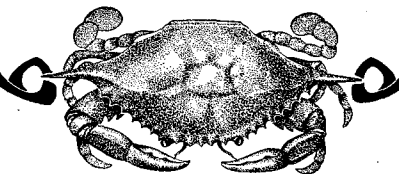
McMENAMIN'S Crab Meat

can be prepared in many ways. Write for free Crab Book containing recipes. This is one of them:

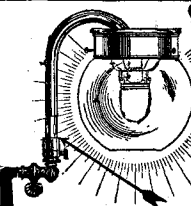
CRAB TOAST.—Put into a chafing dish a teaspoonful of butter; when melted add a can of McMenamin's Deviled Crab meat, a teaspoonful of chopped celery, half a teaspoonful of flour, a gill of cream, salt and cayenne to taste. Stir and simmer until the moisture is about evaporated; then place on thin slices of toast, sprinkle a very little sherry over each portion and serve.

At leading grocers.

McMENAMIN & COMPANY,
35 Bridge St., Hampton, Va.



THE BUCCANEERS. An up-to-date story of the black flag in business, by HENRY M. HYDE, 12mo, cloth, 236 pages. \$1.20 net. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.



Have you been STUNG

Thousands of worthless inverted gas lights have been palmed off on the public for the

National Automatic

The only Inverted Light that can give permanent satisfaction.

It is made to serve; other kinds are made to sell. The only light having automatic control of gas under varying pressure, which insures perfect combustion.

"National Automatic" stamped on every regulator (see arrow). Every light sold in sealed carton and guaranteed. Write for Booklet and name of local agent.

National Gas Light Co.
KALAMAZOO, MICH.



WHITELAW'S Paper Blankets

SANITARY · HEALTHFUL · WARM

BED Clothing should be warm and light. Blankets and thick quilts should never be put upon the bed. The weight is depressing, retains perspiration, causes nightmare and is unhealthy. Paper Blankets are warmer than woolen, and weigh only ten ounces each. Made of strong sterilized paper, kid finish, will not slip. Cost less than washing blankets. They are an application of A Well-known Scientific Principle. Worn between sheet and top cover. PRICE \$3.00 A DOZEN, F.O.B. Cincinnati, or we will send two full size for sample, postpaid, for \$1.00. Also make the famous Paper Diapers that Appeal to the mother of the babe to be worn inside the regular diaper and destroyed when soiled. 75 cents per 100 F.O.B. Cincinnati, or will mail 50, postpaid, for \$1.00. If skeptical send 10cts. in stamps for samples of diapers.

WHITELAW PAPER GOODS CO.
Dept. 2, Cincinnati, Ohio

Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.



Don't Pay Three Times for Paint

Be sure to select the right paint first. A mistake in paint means not only the cost of the paint wasted, but the expense of removing it when it cracks, peels and scales. Then there is the additional cost of replacing it—three times what the right paint would cost at first. The use of

CARTER

STRICTLY PURE White Lead

is most economical because it covers a fourth more surface. Wears long and evenly, and never cracks or scales if properly applied.

Carter White Lead holds any color or tint for years. Specify its use and avoid worthless adulterations.

Our new booklet, "Pure Paint," is invaluable to everyone who owns a building. Tells how to select the right paint and avoid the worthless kinds. Sent Free.

Address Dept. V,
CARTER WHITE LEAD CO., Chicago, Ill.
Factories: Chicago—Omaha.

JONATHAN, A TRAGEDY

A charming volume of verse by Thos. Ewing, Jr. By mail, \$1.07. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York

New York City Fashions \$12.50 to \$25.00 Suit or Overcoat



Made to Your Measure
STYLE BOOK AND SAMPLES SENT FREE and we Guarantee to Fit you Perfectly or Refund Your Money without any Argument.

—If you only knew how accurately we can fit you and the number of big round dollars we can save you.

—If we could only point out to you in print the difference between the garments we make to your order (New York City Styles) against other styles obtainable elsewhere.

—If we could fully explain the difference in the skill of the Tailoring—the difference in the Dash of Style and Grace of the Fit and the difference in Quality and in Self-Satisfaction too.

You would write at once for our Handsome Style Book and Samples of the fabrics from which to select, for "Seeing is believing."

† We prepay the Express charges to any part of the United States, to your home, which means a big saving to you. Just write a postal to-day and you will receive by return mail

FREE, our Style Catalog, Samples and Complete Self-Measurement Outfit.

THE NEW YORK TAILORS

E 729 to 731 Broadway New York City

The Largest Mail Order Tailors to Men in the World

Est. 16 Years

No Agents

No Branches

Tea or Coffee?—"Was it tea or coffee they threw over in the Boston harbor?" asked the funny man.

"Why tea, of course," replied the other.

"I'm sorry it was tea," continued the funny one; "for if it had been coffee I was going to say that they could have thrown an egg over afterward and that would have settled it."—*Yonkers Statesman*.

It's an Ill Wind, etc.—"I see your mayor must be a rich man; he drives an automobile."

"Rich? Oh, no. He is so much hated that the citizens bought him one."—*Fliegende Blaetter*.

A Clean Sheet.—"I see you have arrested a man whose mind is a blank," said a large woman, pushing her way into the police station.

"Yes."

"Well, trot him out. John didn't come home last night, and that's a pretty good description of him when I've given him a list of errands."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger*.

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

September 6.—The Russian Constitutional Democrats issue a manifesto denouncing the new system of elections as a violation of the Fundamental Laws.

September 7.—The *Lusitania*, of the Cunard line, leaves Liverpool on her trial run for the transatlantic record.

A *modus vivendi* to cover Newfoundland fisheries for this season is signed at London.

September 8.—The Zemstvo Congress at Moscow rejects Premier Stolypine's plan for local self-government.

France decides that Morocco must pay all damages for the Casablanca outbreak and its repression.

Three imperial commissioners are appointed by China to study the constitutional systems of Japan, Great Britain, and Germany.

September 9.—Smallpox spreads in Vienna and public gatherings are forbidden. About 160,000 persons have been vaccinated.

A new Cabinet is formed in Persia.

September 10.—The Hague Peace Conference adopts by a large majority the plan for a tribunal to deal with prizes taken at sea.

Mehmed Ali Bey is appointed Turkish Minister to the United States.

Oriental rioting ceases at Vancouver; Japanese and Chinese laborers quit work.

September 11.—The Pope calls the first plenary council ever held in the Philippines.

Lord Blount, of England, bequeaths \$400,000 to Yale University.

September 12.—The Moors are routed at Taddert by a joint attack of the Franco-Spanish army, and the natives sustain heavy losses.

Imperial troops kill 100 Chinese rebels in a battle in Hunan Province.

Domestic.

September 6.—Eleven persons are killed and a dozen injured in the collision of a Rock-Island passenger train with a freight at Norris, Iowa.

September 7.—The United States Court of Appeals reverses the Union Traction case, involving the unification of the Chicago street railways. This places the properties in the hands of the original receivers, and renders useless the work done to improve traffic conditions.

September 9.—An investigating committee of physicians report that in the New York public schools 465,800 of the 600,000 children in attendance are physically defective.

September 10.—The Standard Oil Company makes application for a writ of supersedeas to prevent the United States from collecting the recently imposed fine of \$29,240,000.

September 11.—Representatives of the five Central-American republics hold their preliminary meeting in Washington to carry out the suggestion made by the United States and Mexico for a permanent peace understanding.

September 12.—Secretary Taft and party sail from Seattle on the *Minnesota* on his tour to the Far East.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.

"Its Purity has made it famous."

GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS

Are you paying 15 cents, 10 cents, or 5 cents for your cigars? Are you so well satisfied that you will continue? If so read no further—but if equal or better quality for less money interests you then let me have a few minutes with you to present my argument and offer.

The cigar I manufacture is named "REGNO," a strictly LONG FILLER cigar made entirely BY HAND and contains absolutely nothing but PURE NATURALLY CURED TOBACCO.

The filler is GENUINE HAVANA (not American or Key West Havana—nor Havana Seed), but HAVANA that was grown and cured on the Island of CUBA, and the wrapper is GENUINE IMPORTED SUMATRA—a combination par-excellence.

REGNO CIGARS are really MADE TO ORDER because I make only enough each day to fill my orders, thus insuring you cigars in the most perfect condition. My *Regno* Cigar has made so many friends that I am increasing my output and therefore want some more customers—who I am sure will be satisfied customers after a trial—to take the additional output.

I am selling my REGNO CIGARS direct from the factory to the smoker—no middleman's profit to be paid. They are put up in boxes of 50 CIGARS for \$2.00—I pay all carriage charges and I positively guarantee that if they are not as represented I will refund your money. In ordering state shade desired—Light, Dark, or Medium.

The fact that LITERARY DIGEST will accept my advertisement is the best reference I can give you.

JOSEPH H. RUGG
Succ. to CHAS. RUGG & SON
42 Market St.
BLAIRSVILLE, PA.
Established 1843



MENNER'S BORATED TALCUM TOILET POWDER

A Positive Relief for PRICKLY HEAT, CHAFING, and SUNBURN, and all affections of the skin. Removes all odor of perspiration. Deodorant after Shaving. Sold everywhere, or mailed on receipt of 25c. Get Mennen's (the original). Sample Free. GERHARD MENNER COMPANY, Newark, N.J.

"KLEINERT-CROWN"



25¢ 50¢

CROWN MAKE CAST-OFF

KLEINERT'S RUBBER GRIP

"KLEINERT-CROWN" GARTERS

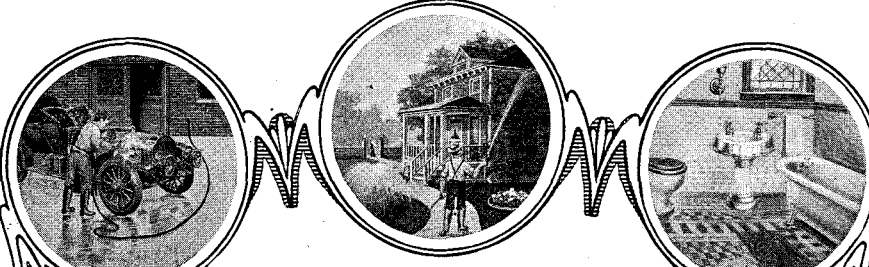
Made with "KLEINERT'S" Flexible Rubber Grip and "Crown Make" patent stud (cast-off) fastener, the two most essential features of any good Garter.

No slipping No tearing of Hosiery. Nonfastening of grip or Cast Off.

Sample Pair Mailed on receipt of 25¢ (Garter Color). I.B. KLEINERT RUBBER CO. Dept. L.

121-123-125-127 BROADWAY, New York

Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.



The Kewanee System of Water Supply

Will Solve Your Water Supply Problem

The Kewanee System of Water Supply will solve your water supply problem to your entire satisfaction, economically and permanently. The Kewanee System has successfully solved over seven thousand of these problems for country and suburban homes, public institutions, apartment buildings, hotels, neighborhood water works, towns and cities.

If you live in the city and the pressure is not strong enough, or the water is impure, or the water rental is exorbitant, then it will pay you to investigate the Kewanee System.

If you live in the country or the suburbs and desire every convenience and comfort offered by the best city water works, then learn what the Kewanee System will do.

Whether your requirements are moderate or extensive—one building or a hundred buildings—the Kewanee System can be installed to your advantage.

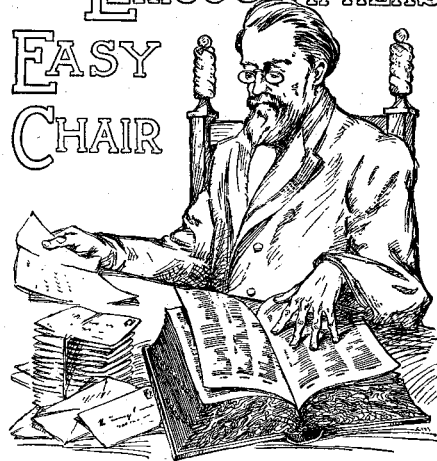
Our broad practical experience and technical knowledge of our hydraulic engineers are placed at your service; and we make no charge for preliminary estimates and plans. When you install the Kewanee System, we protect you with a guarantee of satisfactory results.

Write for our complete sixty-four page illustrated catalog which gives full information regarding the Kewanee System of Water Supply. It is the most complete catalog on water supply ever published. It will give you a clear idea of the great possibilities of the Kewanee System, how simple it is and how easily adapted to your needs. Tell us what you want supplied with water and we will send you this catalog by return mail. Ask for Catalog No. 27.

Kewanee Water Supply Co., Kewanee, Ill.

No. 32 Broadway, New York City. 820 Marquette Building, Chicago. 404 Equitable Bldg., Baltimore.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR



In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.

"X." North Dakota.—"(1) Please distinguish between 'think,' 'imagine,' 'judge,' in common speech. (2) How about 'as if' and 'as tho'?"

To *think* is "to hold as an opinion, view mentally"—a thing that can not be done without reflection. One thinks when one receives an idea or recalls it to the mind. The term is, however, used without restriction in regard to all objects. To *imagine* is "to form a mental image of something as existing, tho its actual existence may be unknown or even impossible. To *think*, in this application, is "to hold as the result of thought what is admitted not to be matter of exact or certain knowledge." Judging from the demeanor of a witness we *think* he speaks the truth. We do not, know that the husband mailed his wife's letter, but knowing the character of the man, we *think* he did. As the envelop was large, we *imagine* he had some difficulty in putting it into the letter-box. To *imagine* is also to take up an idea by accident or without any connection with the truth or reality. Thus, one person may *imagine* that another is offended with him without being able to give a definite reason for his idea. To *judge* is a speculative process which involves critical examination, analysis, and weight of evidence to enable one to come to a conclusion. We *judge* which of two courses it is better to adopt. While we decide for ourselves we *judge* for another. The use of *judge* as a synonym for *think* or for *imagine* is a local corruption of the true meaning of the word. (2) The expressions "as if" and "as tho" mean "the same, or in the same manner, that it would be if—" and are sanctioned by usage.

"W. A. C." Montreal, Canada.—"Why are the closing exercises of colleges and schools referred to as *commencements*?"

In American universities and colleges, and by extension in lower schools, the *commencement* is the celebration of the completion of the prescribed course by the graduates, when degrees or diplomas are publicly conferred and the students have qualified to *commence* the higher studies or profession to which they have been advanced. The term is used in this sense also in the universities at Cambridge and Dublin.

"Mrs. F. A. D." Chicago.—"(1) In the following sentence the word 'may' was substituted for the word 'might'; please explain why: 'Some one might take my book if it is left on the desk.' (2) Why do we hear 'calla lily,' since a calla is not a lily? To what family in botany does the calla belong?"

(1) This is clearly a case of mixt tenses, and the change made was necessary to correct it. *Might* is used sometimes with a future signification, and if retained in the sentence the verb *were* instead of *is* should be used to agree with it. (2) Because some one erroneously added the word "lily" to the name, but who this was has not yet been determined. The calla is a South-African plant of the Arum family—a native of the Cape of Good Hope. The calla is known also by other names, as, "Egyptian lily," "lily of the Nile," etc., possible because it thrives in Egypt.

EDUCATIONAL

Training School for Nurses

The Kings County Hospital Training School for Nurses is desirous of greatly increasing the nursing staff. The course is two years with two months probation. During this probationary term candidates are maintained; after this term \$10 per month is allowed. Uniforms and books are supplied. There is a comfortable nurses' home which is pleasantly located. For further particulars apply to

MISS M. O'NEILL

Supt. of Nurses, Kings County Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Pratt Teachers' Agency

70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
Recommends teachers to colleges, schools and families. Advises parents about schools. WM. O. PRATT, Mgr.

THE RIGHT SCHOOL is of vital importance to you. Information free; references given. We aim to aid you.
SCHOOL AGENCY, 812-C, 41 Park Row, New York.

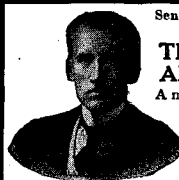
The Michigan Military Academy

Ideal site. Fine equipment. Prepares for all colleges. Strong teaching. Genuine military training. Symmetrical culture. Clean atmosphere. Not a reform school. LAWRENCE CAMERON HULL, President and Superintendent, Orchard Lake, Michigan.

FOR THE DEAF ACOUSTICON

Enables the deaf to hear instantly and its continued use often restores the natural hearing; no trumpet or unsightly apparatus. Write us to-day and learn how you can thoroughly test it before purchasing. In use in hundreds of churches and theatres and public buildings at Washington. Booklet on request.

ACOUSTIC CO., 1243 Broadway, N. Y.



E. H. Beach, Editor.

Send 15 cents for a 4 months' trial subscription to **THE BOOK-KEEPER AND HOME STUDY**

A monthly magazine of 100 pages of the best systems, methods and plans for the book-keeper, auditor, accountant and technical man. Subscription, 50 cents a year. THE BUSINESS MAN'S PUBLISHING CO., Ltd. 126 Fort Street West, Detroit, Michigan.

6% BANKING BY MAIL

Idle money can be immediately set to work earning a profitable rate of interest if deposited with this bank on our six per cent certificate plan. Write for booklet "D."

FIRST TRUST & SAVINGS BANK

CAPITAL \$100,000.00 BILLINGS, MONT.

7% GOLD BONDS

YOU can invest your money with absolute safety in the gold bonds issued by this bank secured by first mortgages on improved real estate worth four times their face value. Please write for booklet "F."

EQUITABLE BANKING & LOAN CO.

GEO. A. SMITH, PRES. MACON, GA.

PAPA or MAMA, send your name and address for a copy of **LITTLE FOLKS**, THE BEST MAGAZINE IN THE WORLD FOR CHILDREN FROM 3 TO 12. It contains dear little STORIES AND POEMS IN BIG TYPE for the YOUNGEST READERS and an abundance of STORIES JUST RIGHT TO READ ALOUD TO TINY LISTENERS. It has many sweet and dainty pictures and interesting, helpful departments. There is NOTHING JUST LIKE IT. Let us send a FREE COPY. AGENTS WANTED. Address CASSINO CO., Dept. L, SALEM, MASS.



Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.

The Literary Digest Classified Columns

The Cost for Advertisements under this heading is 65 cents per line of six words.

Minimum, 4 lines

PATENTS AND ATTORNEYS

PATENTS SECURED or fee returned. Send sketch for free report as to patentability. **GUIDE BOOK AND WHAT TO INVENT**, with valuable List of Inventions Wanted, sent free. **ONE MILLION DOLLARS** offered for one invention; \$15,000 for others. Patents secured by us advertised free in *World's Progress*, sample free. Evans, Wilkens & Co., 549 "F," Washington.

Patents that **PROTECT**—Our three books for inventors mailed on receipt of six cents stamps. R. S. & A. B. Lacey, Rooms 18 to 28 Pacific Bldg., Washington, D. C. Established 1889.

LET me sell your Patent. My book explaining how mailed free. Sixteen years' experience. Patent sales exclusively. Wm. E. Hoyt, Patent Sales Specialist, 290 J.J. Broadway, New York City.

EDUCATIONAL

COLLEGE PREPARATORY COURSES in French, German, Spanish, Latin, and Greek, given at home; also Commercial French, German, and Spanish. Native instructors. Send for free information. Massachusetts Correspondence Schools, 194 Boylston St., Boston.

WHY NOT BECOME A SUCCESSFUL AUTHOR? Through correspondence we train you and secure you recognition in the literary world. **WESTERN SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM**, Dept. A, Bee Bldg., Omaha, Nebr.

PATENT LAW AND OFFICE PRACTICE by mail. Free booklet and specimen pages; thoroughly practical course. Cor. School of Pat. Law, Dept. B, 1858 Mintwood, Wash., D. C.

HELP AND SITUATIONS WANTED

The public is at last awaking to the fact that a standard high-grade typewriter can be sold for \$50. Exclusive territory now open to a limited number of first-class men who can take charge and push things. Money-returns splendid. An exceptional proposition, the chance of a lifetime will be made to those who suit us. Address **THE AMERICAN TYPEWRITER COMPANY**, Broadway below Chambers St., N. Y. City.

AGENTS wanted to represent old established Mail Order House. Over one thousand rapid selling specialties. From \$5 to \$10 per day easily made; costly outfit free. **GEORGE A. PARKER**, Dept. 24, 720 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Teachers, governesses, mothers' helpers, housekeepers, matrons, companions, secretaries, attendants, etc., supplied to schools, families, hotels, institutions. The Hopkins Educational Agency, 1 Union Square, N. Y.

EXECUTIVE Salesmen, Bookkeepers, Clerks, Engineers, Teachers, and professional men can secure better positions and larger salaries through **Hapgoods**, 305-307 B'way, N. Y.

WANTED representatives in unoccupied territory for sale agents for wonderful Kern Incandescent Gas Burner. Most efficient and economical in the world. Write **HOWSE COMPANY**, 84 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

PHOTOGRAPHY

WELLINGTON SELF-TONING PAPER—Hypo only required to produce beautiful rich tones and permanent prints. Sample doz. 4x5 2/5c with price list. R. Harris & Co., 22-28 Bromfield St., Boston. Sole Importers and U. S. Agents.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

5 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES secured by first mortgages on real estate and the capital of a successful 35-year old company, with clean assets and no real estate! You can let run as long as you please or get your money at any semi-annual interest payment, after two years. Interest paid at your own door. Write to **THE E. J. WADDELL INVESTMENT COMPANY**, Investment Bankers, Kansas City, Missouri.

A SAFE INVESTMENT—A savings account with the Citizens Savings & Trust Company of Cleveland, the oldest and largest institution of its kind in Ohio, with assets of over Forty-two Million Dollars—is an ideal form of investment for the reason that the principal is always available and cannot depreciate in value. Send for booklet "18" explaining our system of Banking by Mail at four per cent interest.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

U. S. GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS for sale at cost. These publications are official and are authorities on the subjects treated. Many of them are magnificently illustrated. They relate to all branches of knowledge, including Agriculture, Live Stock, Manufacturing, Commerce, Mining and Fisheries, Military, Naval and Diplomatic Affairs, Laws of the United States, American History, Engineering, Mechanics, Medicine and Hygiene. All branches of Science, Astronomy, Anthropology, Zoology, Chemistry, Geology, Forestry and Fish Culture, etc. Send for **FREE CATALOG** and price lists of subjects in which you are interested. Address **Supt. of Documents**, Govt. Ptg. Office, Washington, D. C.

FOR ALL YEAR READING—The wearisome "sameness" of magazine stories is discoverable as well in the latest novels. **SPORTS AFIELD** is different. That's why it has grown steadily in popularity with all classes of readers during the past 20 years. Send for a sample copy and enjoy in your reading the novel sensation of actual pleasure. \$1.50 a year.

SPORTS AFIELD
362 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Are you seeking an advantageous location for your factory, or information about growing towns offering rare opportunities for investments? Let us send you our booklet, "Cities of Opportunity." F. L. Merritt, Land and Industrial Agent, Norfolk & Southern Railway Co., Norfolk, Va.

MACHINERY

RIFE HYDRAULIC RAM, pumps water by waterpower—no attention—no expense—2 feet fall, elevates water 50 feet, etc. Guaranteed. Catalog free. **Rife Ram Co.**, 2197 Trinity Building, New York City.

Light Drill Presses for opticians, jewelers and for typewriter, cash register or general machine-shop work. Single or multiple handles. Circulars. **Groton Mach. Tool Co.**, Groton, N. Y.

LITERARY ASSISTANCE

WRITE to Bureau of Research, New Albany, Ind., for literary help and material in preparing speeches, debates, essays, club papers. Expert work. Reasonable rates.

AUTHORS—The Mss. which all the other publishers have rejected may be the one we can publish for you! Submit Mss. here at once for offer. **BROADWAY PUB. CO.**, 335 Broadway, N. Y.

HOME UTILITIES

GENUINE SOUTHERN RED CEDAR CHESTS AND BOX COUCHES. Fragrant. Guaranteed absolutely moth, dust and dampness proof. Direct from factory to home at factory prices. Shipped on approval, freight prepaid. Write for booklet. **FIEDMON PUEBNIURE CO.**, Dept. 8, Statesville, N. C.

THE NAIAD FILTER, new in principle, unequalled efficiency, germ-proof, moderate cost. Write for interesting Booklet on *Pure Water* and our free trial offer. **THE NAIAD FILTER CO.**, 625 Sudbury Bldg., Boston.

FIR BALSAM PILLOWS bring the odor of the Maine forests to your homes. Delightfully refreshing, 4-quart pillows 50c, 8-quart, \$1. **DOROTHY SHERMAN**, Bar Harbor, Me.

BONDS AND MORTGAGES

Good or bad times, the well placed Farm Mortgage stands first as security. If you want a descriptive memorandum of mortgages in amounts of \$500 up netting free and clear of all expenses 5, 5½ and 6 per cent write us. We will also send booklet describing fully our methods. We have been in business for 25 years and can satisfy you as to our own standing as well as the character of our loans. Write for full particulars.

E. J. LANDER & CO.
Box "8"
Grand Forks, N. D.

OFFICE EQUIPMENT

The **SUN TYPEWRITER** marks an epoch in the writing machine business. If you do not know about it, write for information and trial offer. **SUN TYPEWRITER COMPANY**, 311 Broadway, New York City.

Pilton's Perfection Parallel Ruler Attachments and Modern Drawing Tables. Several thousand in use everywhere. Draftsmen and engineers, send for circulars. **WM. PILTON**, Groton, N. Y.

MUSICAL

HOW TO READ MUSIC AT SIGHT. For student, amateur, or teacher. Highest testimonials, 50c. post-paid. Send for circular. **James P. Downs**, Box 706, New York City.

MISCELLANEOUS

Post Cards

PUBLISH YOUR OWN POST CARDS. We manufacture post cards for you, from photographs, sketches or designs of individuals, hotels, buildings, residences, animals, or landscapes, plain or colored, and print your name on as publisher. Quick delivery guaranteed. Send for samples and prices. **Advance Studio**, 61 Murray St., N. Y.

Vacuum Cap

OUR VACUUM CAP when used a few minutes each day draws the blood to the scalp, causing free and normal circulation, which stimulates the hair to a new healthy growth. Sent on trial under guarantee. Write for free particulars. The Modern Vacuum Cap Co., 594 Barclay Block, Denver.

Miniatures

Miniature Portraits. Ivory or Porcelain. High-grade work copied from any picture. Price reasonable. Write **A. WILSEY PART-RIK**, 18 Pier Street, Yonkers, N. Y.

The Literary Digest Realty Exchange

FOR SALE THE BEST OPPORTUNITY

In picturesque Litchfield County, Conn., 123 miles from New York (5 trains daily) fine place of 250 acres, occupied by owner. Accessible, healthful and beautiful. Many acres of forest 28 years old. House of 12 rooms besides pantries, etc., in fine condition. Three barns (stable room for 8 horses and 20 cows), poultry, swine, bee and ice houses. Pure, soft, runnings spring water in house and barn. Numerous springs. Fine apple trees (80 barrels of apples one year), pears and grapes. Lots of hay and abundant farm crops. Three lofty summits about 1300 above sea level, from which magnificent views of 2 states, 4 counties and 6 townships. Great possibilities of development for a summer residence, and of sub-division. Place has been kept up. Taxes low. Neighbors desirable. Telephone and daily mails. School and church convenient. Here and here only first offered in more than 20 years. Reason: owner's age, 80. Not in hands of any broker. Write **W. G. MANCHESTER, Lawyer**, Winsted, Conn. (Attorney 10 years for R. G. Dun & Company)

"THE ATHENS OF FLORIDA"

A modern up-to-date town, free from unhealthy influences, among the pines and orange groves—The home of the celebrated **JOHN B. STETSON UNIVERSITY**—FOR SALE here a **HOTEL**, modern appointments, accommodates 40 guests, established business, excellent income—Only \$15,000. Furnishings included. For bargains address **E. H. HAYWARD**, Deland, Florida

that can be found for the investor or homeseeker to-day is real estate in Central Montana. The St. Paul and Great Northern railroads are building through this section, giving two direct lines to Seattle. Very rich soil, bountiful crops, good markets, ample rainfall, pleasant climate. Large tracts are for sale at low prices, which within two years can be cut up into small farms and sold at a large profit. 80 per cent. of the land does not need irrigation. Many small tracts that would make fine homes for men of modern means.

THURSTON, BENNETT AND FORSYTH, INC.

(Successors to Judith Basin Realty Co.) Moore, Mon.

TO RENT Furnished in Pemberton, N. J., a comfortable house, modern improvements, near R. R. station, pine air, excellent water, ideal for invalids, nervous or rheumatic. Good grounds, good boating. Owner abroad. Moderate rent. Address **Mrs. J. C. ANDERSON**, Pemberton, N. J.

Timber, Agricultural, Mineral

Lands in Mexico. Excellent investments. **J. ORR CAMPBELL** SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

FOR SALE 22,000 acres virgin pine timber. Will cut over 80,000,000 feet of merchantable lumber. Land alone worth our price. **Colson & Stewart**, Jasper, Fla.

FOR PHYSICIANS

The Influence of the Mind on the Body

By Dr. PAUL DUBOIS, University of Berne

Translated by L. B. GALLATIN

"A very valuable and interesting little book. There is food for thought in, above, below, and all around every line."—*Medical Counselor*, Chicago.

Cloth, 50 cents net; by mail 54 cents.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York

SEE THAT CLIP?

THE NIAGARA CLIP holds securely from the thinnest sheet of paper up to ¼ in. in thickness, and can be used over and over again. Better than pins for filing letters, records, cards, etc. Avoid unsightly pinholes in attaching second letters, business cards, checks, drafts, invoices, etc. Put up in boxes of 100 especially for desk convenience. Sample box 15c. postpaid.

NIAGARA CLIP COMPANY, 37 Park Street, N. Y. City



"He had small skill o' horse flesh
who bought a goose to ride on." Don't take
ordinary soaps
for house cleaning.
THE PROPER THING
is **SAPOLIO**
= Try a cake of it, and be convinced. =

Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.

Looking Ahead for FURNACE Comfort

BUYING A FURNACE is not like buying a winter coat. You can't wait until cold weather to think about heating your house. The keynote of comfort in the home during the frosted days and nights is *clean, even heat*. You get both in the *Underfeed*, and for *less* money than other heating costs, as

THE PECK-WILLIAMSON UNDERFEED FURNACE Saves 1-2 to 2-3 on Coal Bills

This is easily figured out. The Underfeed gets as much heat out of *cheapest* grade slack as *highest* grade coal will yield. YOU save the difference.

Thousands have voiced and written praises of the Underfeed. THE INTERIOR, the leading Presbyterian publication of the West, says:

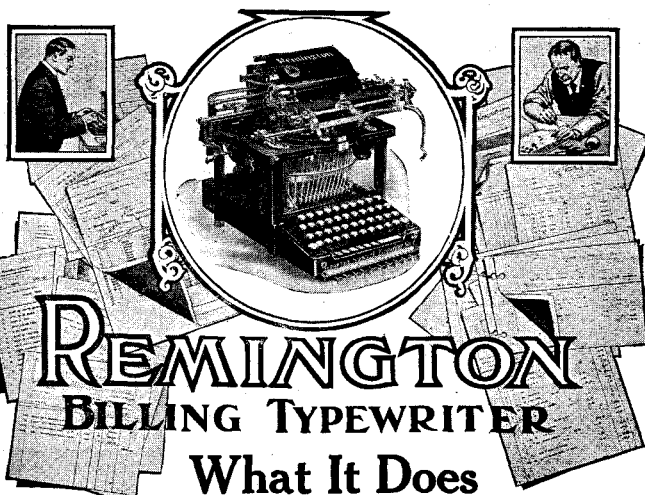
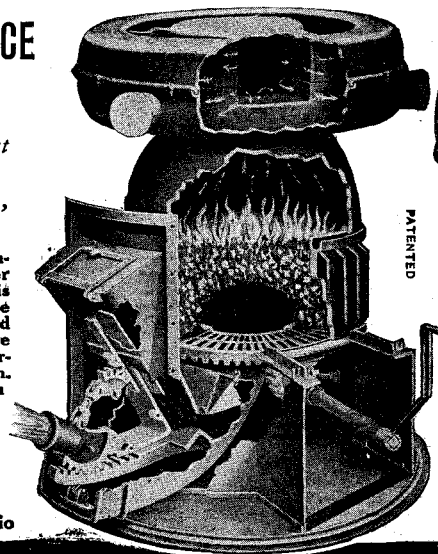
"Many decades of experience and observation are crowned by the latest product of American inventive genius in the celebrated PECK-WILLIAMSON UNDERFEED FURNACE. There is little danger of substitutes with it, because there is none other at all like it. By a unique arrangement (the coal is fed from below, and the fire is on top), every pound of coal is made potential, and cheap coal can be made to furnish heat that would do credit to the most costly anthracite. The fire is easily controlled and requires only occasional attention, and fuel bills are reduced in marvelous fashion. Nor is the furnace costly to begin with. The Peck-Williamson Company, which is one of the leading manufacturing concerns in Cincinnati, and has a high reputation throughout the country, will gladly furnish complete information, including voluntary statements from users probably in your own vicinity. You will find this information worth while. Now is the time to make sure of next winter's comfort."

We will gladly send our Underfeed booklet and facsimile letters of appreciation. Heating Plans and Services of our Engineering department are yours—FREE. Write to-day, giving name of local dealer with whom you prefer to deal.

THE PECK-WILLIAMSON CO.

Dealers Invited to Write for Our Proposition

304 W. Fifth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio



It writes your bills with double the speed of the pen.
It writes bill and charge sheet at one writing—no more need for separate charge entries.
It writes, at the same time, any additional charge or order copies that your system may require.
It adapts itself perfectly to your system or the needs of any business.
It improves system, insures against errors—makes short cuts which were impossible under former methods.
It extends the field of the typewriter to form and tabular work of every kind and description, and always with an immense saving of time, labor, and expense.

Send for our illustrated booklet on the Remington Billing Typewriter

Remington Typewriter Company
(Incorporated)
New York and Everywhere

America's Most Famous Dessert

JELL-O.

Jell-O Is Also
A perfect substitute for Gelatine.



Can be prepared **instantly** by simply dissolving contents of one 10c. package in a pint of boiling water.

No soaking, sweetening, flavoring, or fussing.

Give Jell-O a trial and you will never use Gelatine again.

SEVEN FLAVORS.

Sold by all good grocers, 10c. per package.

Illustrated Recipe Book Free.

Complies with all Pure Food Laws.

THE GENESEE PURE FOOD CO., Le Roy, N. Y.

Visit Our Exhibit at Jamestown Exposition.